



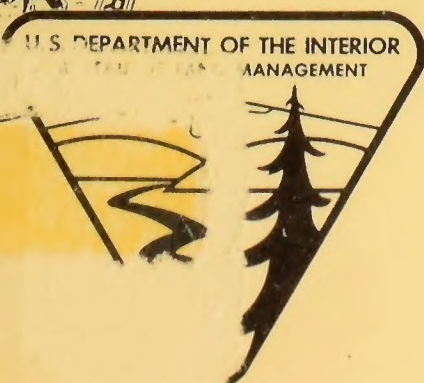
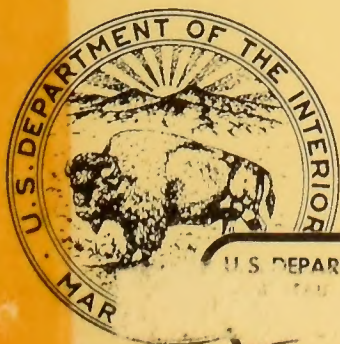
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INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior, is the agency charged with the protection and management of the public lands and public mineral resources.

The headquarters for the tri-state area of New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, is the New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe. Mr. Arthur W. Zimmerman, State Director, is the principal line officer of the Bureau for the tri-state area and reports to the Director in Washington, D.C.

In New Mexico, BLM manages about 13 million surface acres and some 25 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate. Management responsibilities are divided among four districts responsible for the day-to-day management and administration of the public land and resources. The district offices are located in Albuquerque, Socorro, Las Cruces and Roswell. Each district is headed by a District Manager.

Management responsibilities in Oklahoma encompass approximately 7,000 surface and 500,000 sub-surface acres. A project office was established in January 1977 for the express purpose of leasing the federal coal mineral estate in southeast Oklahoma which was reconveyed to the United States Government by the Choctaw-Chicksaw Indian Nations in 1950.

The federally acquired mineral interests in Texas is also a responsibility of the BLM, and a Wild Horse/Burro Distribution Center is now located at Valley Mills, Texas as part of the Bureau's Adopt-A-Horse Program.

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HISTORY OF BLM IN NEW MEXICO

The Bureau of Land Management stems from the General Land Office, established in 1812 in the Treasury Department. In 1849 the Department of the Interior was created to handle domestic affairs and the Land Office was transferred to this department.

During the nineteenth century the policy for the public lands was generally one of disposal. Large grants of public land were made to the states as they entered the Union to finance the fledgling school systems; to the railroads as an incentive to build railroads west; and to veterans as a bounty for service in America's wars. Settlers were encouraged to develop land under the various Homestead Acts. Late in the nineteenth century parcels of public land were set aside by Congress for national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations. During this period the remaining public land, or public domain as it was called, was without any form of management or protection.

In 1934, following the "dust bowl era," Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act and established the Grazing Service within the Department of the Interior. The Grazing Service was responsible for the management of grazing on the public domain. The General Land Office remained as the agency managing the land disposal and mineral laws. In 1946, the General Land Office and the Grazing Service were combined to form the Bureau of Land Management with total management responsibility for the public lands.

From 1946 until 1964, the Bureau's primary job was custodial management of this land consisting of about 175 million acres within the continental United States and 275 million acres in Alaska. In 1964, the Classification and Multiple Use Act passed by Congress and the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission established new policy for the management of public land. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act signed into law on October 21, 1976, reaffirmed this policy and provided a congressional mandate for the retention of these lands and resources by the federal government and for their management based on the concepts of multiple-use and sustained yield.

BLM OFFICES IN NEW MEXICO

New Mexico State Office
New Post Office Building - South Federal Place
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1449, Santa Fe, NM 87501
State Director: Arthur W. Zimmerman
(505) 988-6218, 988-6219
Associate State Director: Larry Woodard
(505) 988-6217

Albuquerque District Office
3550 Pan American Freeway, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87107
District Manager: L. Paul Applegate
(505) 766-2455

Farmington Resource Area Headquarters
900 La Plata Highway
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 568, Farmington, NM 87401
Area Manager: Robert Calkins
(505) 325-3581

Taos Resource Area Headquarters
Plaza Montevideo Building, Cruz Alta Road
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1045, Taos, NM 87571
Area Manager: Richard C. Niemeyer
(505) 758-8851

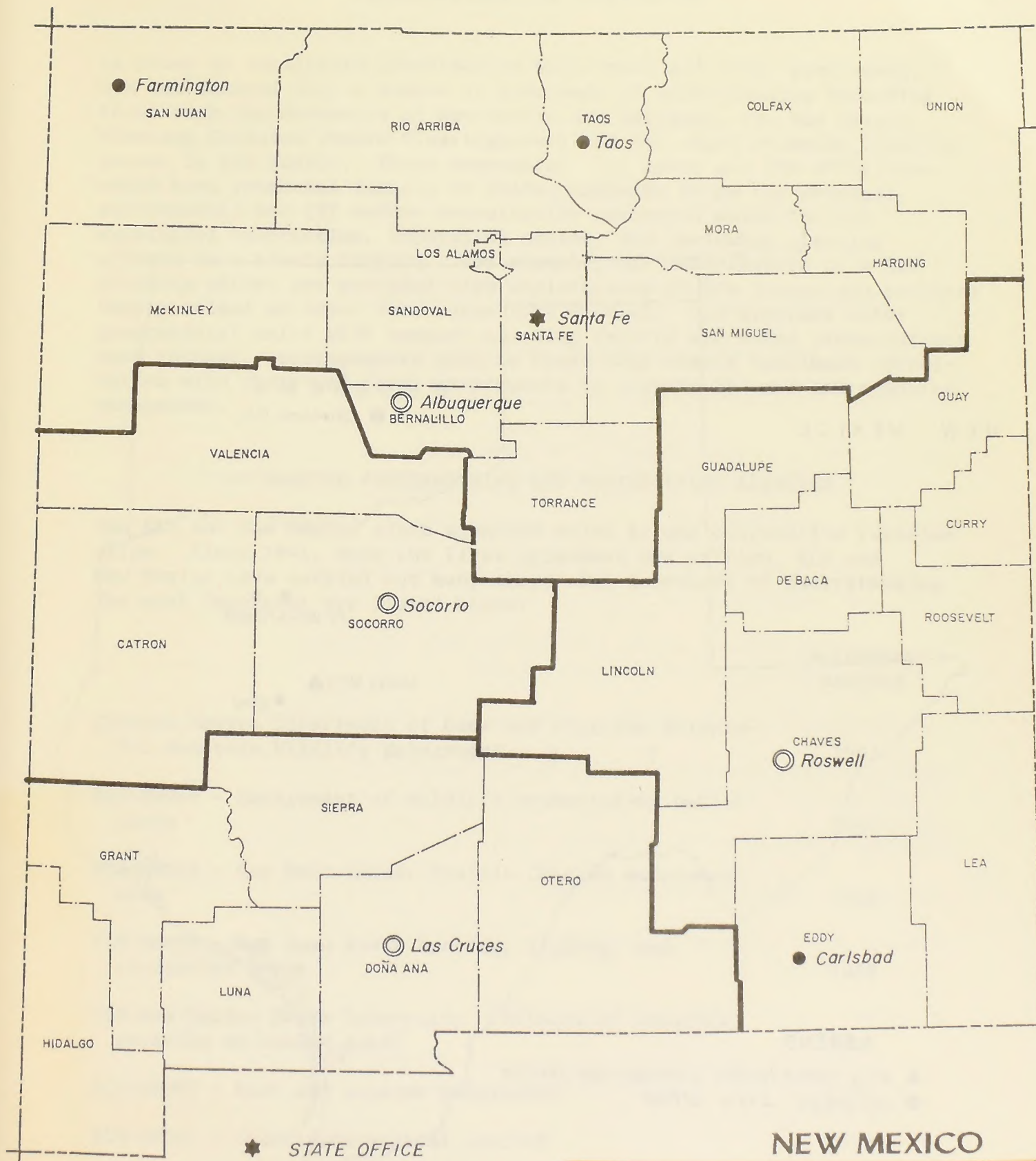
Oklahoma Project Office
200 N.W. Fifth, Room 548
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
Project Manager: Homer G. Meyer
(405) 231-4481

Socorro District Office
198 Neel Avenue N.W.
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1217, Socorro, NM 87801
District Manager: Arlen P. Kennedy
(505) 835-0412

Las Cruces District Office
1705 N. Valley Drive
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1420, Las Cruces, NM 88001
District Manager: Daniel C. B. Rathbun
(505) 523-5571

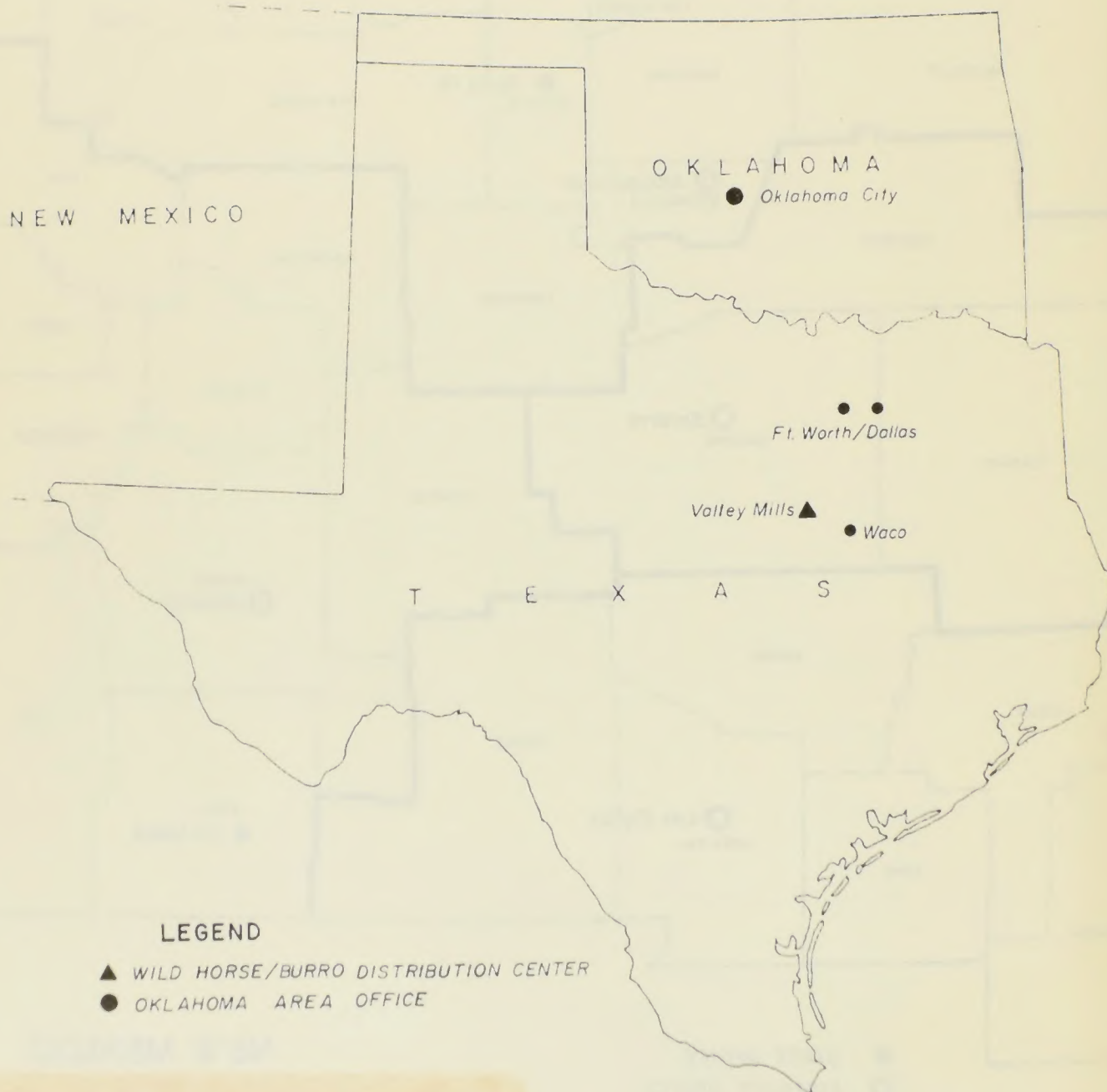
Roswell District Office
1717 W. Second Street, Featherstone Farms Building
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 1397, Roswell, NM 88201
District Manager: James H. O'Connor
(505) 622-7670

Carlsbad Resource Area Headquarters
Federal Building, Room 163, 114 S. Halaguena
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 506, Carlsbad, NM 88220
Area Manager: G. Ben Koski
(505) 887-6544



NEW MEXICO

NOTE: The map shown outlines proposed district boundaries. The proposal and an announcement of a public comment period will be published in the Federal Register.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

In order to facilitate coordination with state and local government, BLM has entered into a number of memoranda of understanding including those with the Governors of New Mexico and Oklahoma, the New Mexico Planning Division (State Clearinghouse) and the eight areawide clearinghouses in New Mexico. These memoranda: (1) cover all BLM activities which have potential impacts on state, areawide or on the physical environment; and (2) define consultation processes which include exchanging information, furnishing advice, and reviewing planning efforts in a timely fashion. For example, all contributors to a BLM planning effort are provided with explanations of how issues and concerns they provided as input were taken into account. BLM provides other governmental units with summary planning reports and makes presentations upon request. Arrangements such as these help ensure continued coordination with state and local governments in aspects of land and resource management.

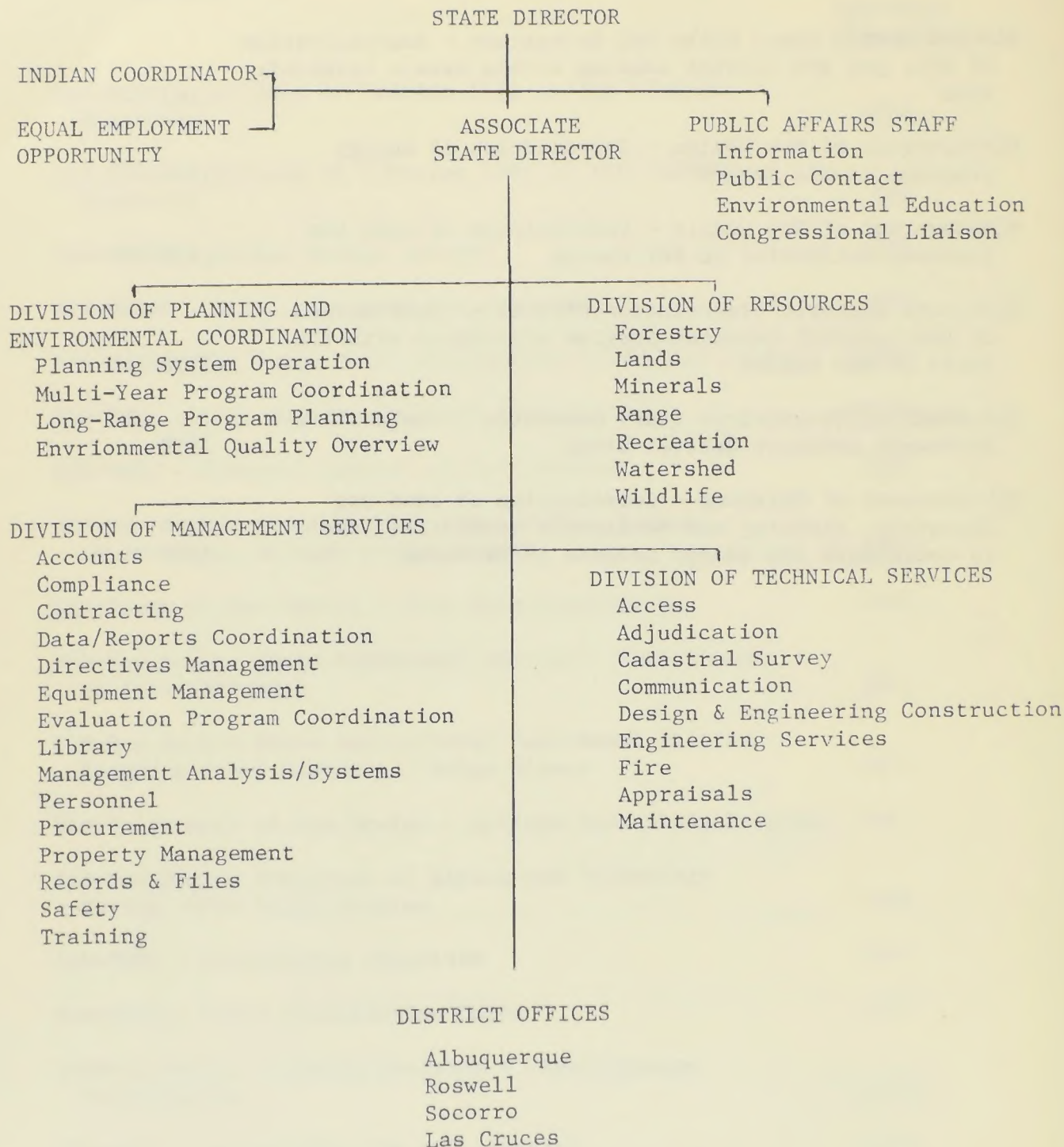
COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS WITH NEW MEXICO STATE AGENCIES

The BLM and New Mexico state agencies enjoy strong cooperative relationships. Since 1941, when the first agreement was written, BLM and New Mexico have carried out many successful memoranda of understanding. The most important are listed below:

	Agreement Reached
BLM-New Mexico Department of Game and Fish-San Antonio-Pot Mountain Wildlife Management	1965
BLM-NMDGF - Management of wildlife resources on public lands	1967
BLM-NMDGF - Cap Rock Lesser Prairie Chicken management area	1966
BLM-NMDGF - San Juan River hunting, fishing, and recreation areas	1968
BLM-New Mexico State University - Effects of mesquite spraying on scaled quail	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Deer and habitat management	1974
BLM-NMDGF - Coordinate vegetal control	1972

	Agreement Reached
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Iranian Ibex in the Florida Mountains	1970
BLM-NMDGF - Release of Siberian Ibex in the Ladron Mountains	1968
BLM-NMDGF - Animal damage control	1971
BLM-NMDGF - Rodent and predator management	1973
BLM-NMSU - San Simon Marsh utilization by Mexican ducks	1967
BLM-NMSU - Soil associations and irrigability	1972
BLM-NMSU - Chemical control of creosotebush	1964
BLM-New Mexico State Highway Department - Highway construction through public domain	1965
BLM-State of New Mexico - Fire responsibilities	1968
BLM-New Mexico State Employment Service - Recruitment of fire personnel	1963
BLM-New Mexico State Agricultural Experiment Station - Research Study Contract: Range plants	1974
BLM-University of New Mexico - College Work Study Program	1971
BLM-New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology - College Work Study Program	1969
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative education	1972
BLM-NMSU - Youth Conservation Corps	1972
BLM-New Mexico Planning Division - Clearinghouse notification	1979
BLM-NMSU - Cooperative use and research	1973
BLM-New Mexico State Health Department - Economic, social and environmental effects of highway construction	1973

BLM-New Mexico State Parks and Recreation - Administration of oil, gas and mineral leasing within Navajo Reservoir area	1967
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - Coordination of energy programs in New Mexico	1976
BLM-Governor of New Mexico - Coordination of land use planning activities in New Mexico	1978
BLM-State Historic Preservation Officer - Coordination of BLM cultural resource program activities with the state of New Mexico	1978
BLM-NMDGF-USFWS-Antelope Study Committee - Cooperative Agreement Antelope Habitat Study	1978
BLM-Governor of Oklahoma - Coordination of land use inventory, planning and management activities, and to coordinate the energy program in Oklahoma	1977



DIVISION OF PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION

General Responsibility

The Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination coordinates and directs the development of long-range, comprehensive program plans for the public lands and all related resources. It provides guidance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system; insures consideration of environmental protection and enhancement by all activities; cooperates with planning staffs and other federal, state and local agencies, and provides for consideration of their programs in Bureau planning.

Bureau Planning System

The Branch of Planning has the lead responsibility for planning system management. This staff provides the overall focal point for district and state office contact and dissemination for instructions, manual supplements and guidelines relating to planning system management. The staff provides training, guidance and review in the formulation of Unit Resource Analysis (URA's), Planning Area Analysis (PAA's), Management Framework Plans (MFP's), and Resource Management Plans (RMP's) to assure that quality land use or resource management plans are developed which will guide resource management including activity plan implementation actions and other on-the-ground expenditures.

In carrying out the lead responsibility for planning system management the planning staff provides guidance, advise, leadership and technical assistance for the operation of the Bureau's planning system. Coordinates with division chiefs on input into MFP's, RMP's and supporting documents. Provides advice and assistance in the selection of planning areas and the scheduling of planning efforts. Prepare socio-economic profiles, program outlook guides and other statewide or inter-district planning information and guidance documents. Coordinates reviews of MFP's, RMP's and other planning documents. Monitors planning progress and coordinates annual work planning and multi-year programming of planning activities. The Branch of Planning also coordinates Bureau land use planning activities with other federal, state and local agencies' plans and programs. The staff maintains liaison and monitors outside Bureau planning activities. The staff also develops procedures for incorporating interagency planning consideration into the Bureau's planning system.

Environmental Quality Overview

Pursuant to the coordination responsibilities for operation of the programming and planning systems. The Division analyzes the degree and adequacy of environmental impact consideration included in their development. Brings to the attention of other staffs omissions or cursory treatment of actions and controls regarding environmental quality. Coordinates and assists in the preparation of statements as required by the Bureau and Department under terms of the National Environmental Policy

Act relating to projected use authorizations and developments. Provides a statewide focal point for all aspects of the Bureau's environmental program. Sees that environmental statements by other agencies which concern actions with will impact BLM lands are reviewed and coordinated with state staffs and district offices.

Contact: Van W. Manning, Chief, Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination

Telephone: (505) 988-6212

Location: 509 Camino de los Marquez

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

General Responsibility

The Public Affairs Staff is responsible for public information and education programs and coordination of the cooperative relations program. The major activities assigned to Public Affairs include:

- Public Information
- Service to the Public
- Public Education
- Cooperative Relations
- Advisory Boards and other Committees
- Environmental Education
- Internal BLM Alert System
- Public Participation
- Congressional Liaison

Contact: John E. Gumert, Chief, Public Affairs Staff

Telephone: (505) 988-6316

Location: Toom 2016

DIVISION OF RESOURCES

General Responsibility

The Division of Resources serves as principal staff for all resource functions, activities and related ecological matters. It is responsible for maintaining optimum multiple-use land management programs with full consideration for environmental protection and enhancement. The Division is responsible for providing state and district offices with professional guidance, training, counseling and other assistance in all resource disciplines. These professional disciplines include:

Forestry	Wildlife
Watershed	Soils
Water	Recreation
Wilderness	Lands
Minerals	Rangeland Management

Contact: Marvin LeNoue, Chief, Division of Resources

Telephone: 988-6227

Location: 1570 Pacheco Street, Building D

Forestry

New Mexico's sustained yield comes from six of the state's 32 counties totaling 20,341,120 acres, 26% of which is administered by BLM. Of the area managed by BLM, 34,062 acres is classified commercial forest, with only 21,915 acres free of restrictions for making timber sales. Until 1972, approximately one million board feet of timber was sold each year, almost exclusively in the Albuquerque District. The volume was reduced in 1973 to approximately 600,000 board feet pending the completion of a forest inventory evaluation which took place in 1977.

The primary objective of the timber management program in the New Mexico sustained yield unit is that of protection and enhancement. A secondary objective is to provide raw materials from selected commercial forest lands classified as available for timber production, subject to the principles of multiple use, sustained yield and environmental quality. Because of poor site productivity, unpredictability of adequate regeneration, past cutting history, poor distribution of age classes, current low volumes per acre, no specific allowable cut will be declared for the New Mexico unit. The recent inventory data will be used as a guideline for maximum cut per "decade." This will result in a wide variation in the amount of sawlog volume offered, while in other years, the volume could run as high as 500 mbf.

There are approximately 2 million acres of woodland in public land in New Mexico, mostly pinon-juniper. We have numerous sales of minor

forest and woodland products each year. These products include line and corner posts, ties, poles, vigas, rails, fuelwood and Christmas trees. Most of these sales are in the Albuquerque and Socorro Districts as the Las Cruces and Roswell Districts have very little woodland.

Since the energy crisis, there has been a heavy demand for fuelwood and it is increasing every year. We are running out of dry wood in accessible areas and there is now a growing demand for green wood. It may be necessary to curtail these sales until we can inventory the woodlands and develop a management program for these areas.

With the heavy demand for firewood, free use permits would become an issue. It has become a BLM policy not to issue free use permits to individuals, but to charge fair market price for firewood based on commercial sales. Free use permits can be issued to Governmental units, nonprofit organizations, or certain mining claimants on a case by case basis. This policy conflicts with that of the Forest Service which has statutory authority to issue free use permits on an individual basis, or to sell firewood at prices other than fair market value. Most people do not understand how two federal agencies can have different policies.

Wildlife

The wildlife program has been strengthened with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in October 1976. The Act identifies that management of public land must, among other resources, consider habitat management for fish and wildlife. Added authority for conservation and management of wildlife habitat has come from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and amendments, and Sikes Act of 1974.

Management emphasis is directed toward animal inventories, endangered and threatened species protection, big game range analysis, enhancement of specific habitat areas through habitat management plans, special studies and research and interagency coordination in the management of wildlife habitats on public lands.

Major Wildlife Programs

Several federally listed endangered and threatened species occur or are suspected to occur on public lands - bald eagle, peregrine falcon, ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Mexican (Gray) wolf, whooping crane, Colorado River squawfish, Pecos gambusia and black-footed ferret. Specific inventories and management protection programs are cooperatively being conducted with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and New Mexico State University.

Management and protection is provided to several state listed species (63) and their habitats on public lands. Several key management areas provide

protection such as the Elephant Butte Marsh located on the Rio Grande River, Socorro District and San Simon Cienega and Guadalupe Canyon key riparian areas in the Las Cruces District.

Three exotic wildlife species have been released on public lands by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and are cooperatively being managed. Persian ibex were established in the Florida Mountains in the southwestern part of the state. Siberian ibex were recently introduced into the Canadian River Gorge in the northwestern corner of the state.

Barbary sheep, the most abundant exotic big game animal, occupy approximately 70,000 acres of public lands in the Guadalupe Mountains in the Roswell District and 195,000 in the Largo Canyon area near Farmington. Special management emphasis are being placed on these exotic species through cooperative management plans and fecal analysis studies to compare forage diets with native game species.

A comprehensive desert bighorn sheep restoration and habitat management program was implemented in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish in 1976 as a Sikes Act funded project. Several studies are being conducted to evaluate potential desert bighorn sheep habitat areas and to monitor the declining herd in the Big Hatchet Mountains. The overall objective is to restore desert bighorn sheep in historical habitat on the public lands. A supplemental release of 22 desert bighorn sheep was made in 1979 into the Big Hatchet Mountains from the breeding stock contained in the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Red Rock pastures.

Aerial surveys and on-the-ground studies are being cooperatively conducted with the Forest Service and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish to obtain bald eagle wintering and nesting habitat information. Preliminary results indicate a substantial bald eagle wintering population (40-70) along the Navajo Reservoir on public lands and adjoining Forest Service lands. Other important areas are at the upper end of the Chama River and along the Animas, San Juan and lower Gila Rivers.

Wildlife habitat management plans are being implemented for several big game species and nongame wildlife. Improvement projects consist of development of waterings, pinon-juniper-sagebrush chainings, reseeds and designing livestock grazing systems to improve habitat conditions.

Predatory animal management on the public lands is authorized by BLM and carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Animal Damage Control Division. In 1978, animal damage control management guidelines were developed through an interagency agreement between Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, BLM and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. BLM district plans are annually developed in conjunction with the FWS to determine areas and control intensities based on requests from allottees grazing the public lands.

Several wildlife inventory studies and research projects have been initiated and funded by BLM. Existing contracts are with various educational institutions, private consultant firms and state agencies. A list of these ongoing projects are:

<u>Research and/or Inventory Study</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
1. Antelope Habitat Requirement Study (\$330,000) - 4 years	Roswell District	New Mexico State University
2. Desert Bighorn Sheep Historical Habitat Evaluation Study (\$20,000) - 2 years	Southern NM	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
3. Desert Bighorn Sheep Release and Monitoring Study (\$65,000) - 2 years	Big Hatchet Mountains	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
4. Integrated Wildlife Habitat and Classification Inventory (\$78,000) - 1 year	Socorro District	Ecological Research Associates
5. Bald Eagle Wintering Survey (\$47,000) - 1 year	Statewide	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and Forest Service
6. Fecal Analysis Study of Deer, Antelope, Barbary Sheep and Livestock	Statewide	Colorado State University
7. T/E Animal Inventories (\$37,000)	Statewide	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and Forest Service

Watershed Activity

The watershed activity includes program responsibility for soil and water resources, maintenance of clean air, protection of threatened and endantered plants, application of pesticides and a coordination and support role for protection and reclamation of surface resources and the earth sciences (paleontological resources and environmental geology).

Watershed Management

For many years BLM in New Mexico was among the highest funded states for watershed protection projects, primarily because of general concern about sediment production from the Rio Puerco and Rio Salado watersheds. These watersheds were recognized as the principal silt contributors to the Rio Grande and to Elephant Butte Reservoir. Beginning in the 1950's and continuing through the mid 1960's the watershed program stressed water control structures. BLM built approximately 450 detention dams between 1952 and 1970. Many of these structures are approaching their designed life expectancy (usually 25 years) and will require sizeable maintenance, if watershed protection capabilities are to be retained.

The Rio Puerco area received special funding beginning in 1962. The first 5 years BLM emphasized retention and detention dams, small erosion control structures and land treatment. By 1971, almost all the project funds were shifted to water developments and fences to facilitate livestock grazing management.

The Bureau's first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico has been completed on this area. This will result in the implementation of intensive grazing management and an anticipated increase in vegetative cover and a reduction in run-off and sediment losses.

About 60 percent of public lands in New Mexico are judged to be in moderate to severe erosion conditions. Restoration of watershed stability is a major concern. Both wind and water contribute to erosion problems, but the most severe soil losses and sediment contribution to main stream channels is a result of intense, convectional storms that produce heavy downpours and high run-off. Reestablishment of a protective vegetative cover through intensive grazing management will do much to stabilize watersheds, but in some areas management may need an assist from water control structures and land treatment.

The Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217) adds further impetus to stabilization of watersheds on public lands. The objective of the Act is to improve the quality of the Nation's waters. It is incumbent on the Bureau to contribute constructively to this effort by reducing sediment production on lands under its administration in every way possible.

All Bureau actions will meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act which provides for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

As funds become available, the public lands are being inventoried to determine existence and range of threatened and endangered plants. This information is used in the planning system and preparation of environmental statements.

Major projects in the water resources program consist of the following:

Comprehensive inventories to characterize the water resource as part of and in support of grazing environmental statements. Four environmental statement areas have been completed (under contract) and four are in progress (two under contract and two in-service). Also, in support of the grazing environmental impact statements, a report characterizing the climate and dispersion meteorology of all BLM lands in New Mexico was completed under contract in 1978.

Water quality study of the Rio Grande and Red River Wild and Scenic River. A total of 14 water quality stations is involved in this study to characterize and protect the water quality of the Wild and Scenic River. This study was initiated in 1978 and is a cooperative effort between BLM and U.S. Forest Service.

Stream gaging by U.S. Geological Survey. BLM is funding three gaging stations (Red River, Arroyo Chico and Dark Canyon) to obtain streamflow and sediment data.

A study of the ground water conditions and impacts on water resources from the potash industry, Roswell District was completed under contract in 1979.

Support and coordination to the Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) Program which provides basic information affecting reclamation potential and impacts of surface coal mining. A large portion of this program involves water resources.

Assertion of Federal Water Rights.

With the issuance of the President's policy on federal water resource management and the Solicitor's opinion of June 25, 1979, which establish the legal and policy guidance regarding federal reserved and non-reserved water rights for land management agencies of the Department of the Interior, the BLM is presently in the process of inventorying and quantifying the waters needed for the administration of public lands. Acquisition and protection of water rights is necessary to assure the continued availability of water for present and future multiple uses on public lands. Litigation on the Red River drainage in northern New Mexico is presently in progress where the BLM is claiming a reserved water right for the Wild and Scenic River.

Emphasis in the water resources program is on providing support to all other activities and on hydrologic data collection to characterize the water resources of public lands. The rapid growth of the water resources program is expected to continue under the guidance of "The Water Resources Management Program for New Mexico and Oklahoma," a document that provides the framework and direction for implementing a comprehensive, statewide program.

Soils Management

BLM continues to develop a program that specifies the responsibilities of BLM soil scientists to be a "service" function only in:

Proper application and use of soil data in multiple resource management, i.e., interpretation of soil data, published Soil Conservation Service inventories, university publications, research information, outside soil inventory sources, at the district and area level.

Monitoring and coordinating of soil survey agreements and contracts for identified priority areas as well as surveys in support of environmental statements.

Responsibility of conducting site specific soil inventories at the district level.

Responsibility of conducting special studies, i.e., Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) which are in support of planning and environmental statements.

Soil Survey and Related Activities

Comprehensive inventories to characterize the soil resource as part of and in support of environmental statements. Soil inventories have been completed on five environmental statement areas and three are in progress (under cooperative agreement).

Share funding and cooperation has been established with the Soil Conservation Service for establishing and conducting soil moisture and temperature studies in four counties. This BLM-SCS effort is in support of ongoing soil surveys within the same area.

Funding and coordination with New Mexico State University for pedon characterization of bench mark soils identified as a result of ongoing surveys.

The BLM has initiated work orders with SCS, under an existing cooperative agreement, to continue to conduct and complete soil surveys in FY 1980 on areas in support of planning and upcoming environmental statements.

Emphasis in the soil resource program is one of a support role to all other activities while conducting soil data collection to characterize the soil resource on public lands in New Mexico and parts of Oklahoma. A continued development of the soil resource program is expected to continue under the guidance of "The Soil Resource Management Program for New Mexico and Oklahoma," a document that provides the framework and direction for implementing a comprehensive statewide program.

In recent years, the pesticide program has been limited to cooperation with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in the control of range caterpillars, grasshoppers and black grass bugs on the public lands. These programs vary from year to year depending on the size of insect infestations.

With completion of grazing environmental statements, it is anticipated that chemical control of mesquite will become an important treatment measure in the southern part of the state. Control of mesquite results in both soil statilization and increased forage production. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 acres of public land is suitable for treatment. Environmentally acceptable herbicides that will give good control of mesquite are under development.

Water Resources

The water resources program is a relatively new program in the Bureau that has developed with the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and is receiving more emphasis each year. This emergence, as a separate resource requiring management and protection, took place with the approval of the Washington Office watershed study in 1977 which outlined the new responsibilities and program thrusts. Since then, awareness of the resource and the development of a management program has accelerated rapidly.

The water resource is an important basic resource on which other resources and uses are dependent. Conversely, the management of other resources and uses may also affect the quantity and quality of the water resource. In addition to these natural constraints, the BLM must also comply with certain legal and executive requirements that protect the water resource. Although public lands in New Mexico are not that significant as a water producer, they are significant in being related to or part of the following major water problems that have been identified in New Mexico:

- Surface water supplies are limited, undependable and often fully appropriated.
- Ground water supplies are inadequate in many areas due to low yields and poor quality.
- Surface water quality is often poor due to high sediment and salinity levels.
- Areas of severe headcutting, sheet erosion and sedimentation are common.
- Federal water rights need to be clarified and quantified.

Reclamation Program

Stronger stipulations to protect the surface resources were incorporated in mineral leases and prospecting permits beginning in 1966. Program definition and technical guidance has been emphasized to assure proper reclamation of all surface-disturbing use authorization.

The Energy Minerals Rehabilitation Inventory and Analysis (EMRIA) Program consists primarily of studies relating to the coal and overburden, solids, vegetation and surface and ground water resources and how these are related to reclamation and impacts of surface coal mining. EMRIA study sites are located in both New Mexico and Oklahoma.

In New Mexico, the Bisti West Study Site EMRIA Report 5-1976 was published in FY 1977. This report analyzed the reclamation potential for proposed coal leasing areas in San Juan County, New Mexico. This was a joint effort of the Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation and the BLM. Data is being gathered on another study site (Kimbreto) and a third study at Ojo Encino is being initiated. The three site reports, when completed, will fully analyze the reclamation needs for the coal lease area in northwestern New Mexico. Study sites, currently being inventoried in Oklahoma, will provide reclamation needs on the coal lease areas in that state. Sites are located at Blocker, Red Oak, Rock Island, Stigler and Lehigh.

Paleontology

The paleontology program came of age when it became involved with management and protection of the significant fossil resources found in the San Juan Basin coal field. This has been the major emphasis of the program to date involving paleonologists in the Albuquerque District Office and the New Mexico State Office.

Primary program responsibility is split between recreation and watershed programs. Recreation is responsible for the recreation and natural history values while watershed is responsible for the inventory and scientific use of resources.

The program is continuing to grow in status and impact as more people become familiar with paleo resource values and greater emphasis and guidance is developed for inclusion of the resource data into the Bureau's planning system, environmental statements and coal leasing procedures.

Recreation

Public demand for more recreation opportunities and the need for protecting our historic and scenic resources has brought about a change in BLM program emphasis in recreation. A few years ago, our program emphasized intensive site inventories and site construction.

Our program is now being expanded to include extensive recreation over broad undeveloped areas and the protection of archeological values, designation of natural areas and providing recreation opportunities that help visitors understand and appreciate nature rather than just using it as inexpensive camping space. We also emphasize the management of extensive use areas which provide a diversity of nature-oriented activities such as the Organ Mountains, Rio Grande Wild River, Grants "malpais" lava flows, caves and off-road vehicles.

Another area of emphasis has been recreation opportunities in areas of high demand and low supply. Many of our recreation areas have been developed to fulfill this need.

Caves

One hundred thirty caves have been identified on public land primarily in the Roswell District. Twenty of these caves are considered highly significant and have been gated and placed under a permit system. Many contain unique and extremely fragile cave formations. Some of the more accessible caves have been badly vandalized while others are more remote and remain in excellent condition. We are involved in a program to inventory the more important caves and to place these resources under intensive management. Rare or fragile formations and animal species will be given special protection. We will continue to permit recreation and scientific visitation, but use levels will be controlled to protect the resources.

Off-Road Vehicles

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use on public land occurs throughout the state. By far, the most common use is by pickup truck and four-wheel drive vehicle as it occurs incidental to other recreation opportunities such as hunting, rock collecting, sightseeing and general exploring the backcountry. Motorcycle use occurs primarily in locations near or adjacent to the population center of El Paso, Texas and Albuquerque, New Mexico. At least four competitive ORV events are issued permits annually. BLM in New Mexico is in the process of designating all public land for the appropriate types of off-road vehicle use so that resource damage is minimized, visitor conflicts are minimal and public safety is assured. In 1979, approximately 1.5 million acres in the Roswell District were designated for appropriate types of off-road vehicle use. The remainder of the public lands will be designated for appropriate types of off-road vehicle use. The remainder of the public lands will be designated in the normal course of land use planning by 1987.

El Malpais, Outstanding Natural Area

The El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area consists of a 15 by 35 mile series of lava flows considered to be among the most recent in the United States. The area contains unusual features such as ice caves, symmetrical cinder cones, lava flows, lava tubes and unique ecosystems. Two sites have been developed to interpret the lava flow and the Dominguez-Escalante expedition. The roadless portion of El Malpais will be among the first areas in the BLM studies for possible wilderness designation.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River

In 1962 through an Accelerated Public Works Program, 46 sheltered campsites were provided along one, six-mile stretch of the canyon rim and river. In 1968, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed. The following year the lower four miles of the Red River and some 48 miles of the Rio Grande were included under the provisions of the Act. The area now has paved access and a staffed visitor center.

Long-range plans call for limiting canyon development to preserve the major portion of the river in its present wild state. Developments at the rim will be converted to day use and overnight accommodations placed back from the rim. Some of the camping facilities in the canyon will be removed. The river is famous for white-water rafting. Commercial river use is regulated by permit to assure proper safety and resource protection measures are taken.

Organ Mountains

The Organ Mountains encompass four ecological life zones and a pristine natural area. The 27,000 acre recreation area is located 15 miles directly east of Las Cruces. The lands have been partially developed through BLM construction of a 35-unit campground at Aguirre Spring. The Baylor Pass and Pine Tree Trails are designated National Recreation Trails.

Recreation use at Aguirre Spring exceeds 100,000 visitor days per year and is our heaviest use area. Use is yearlong. Long-range plans call for the expansion of our present facilities to help absorb the demand for recreation facilities at Aguirre Spring.

Other Recreation Areas

There are seven developed areas on public lands in New Mexico. The four recreation areas not yet mentioned are: Three Rivers Petroglyphs, Angel Peak, Santa Cruz Lake and Datil Well. Three Rivers Petroglyph site north of Alamogordo contains a picnic area and two interpretive trails leading to petroglyphs and restored Indian dwellings. Angel Peak south of Bloomfield contains two picnic areas and campground situated on a

scenic rim overlook. Santa Cruz Lake Recreation Area has two campgrounds and a trail system under BLM management. Datil Well Recreation Area, near the town of Datil contains a trail system as well as camping facilities.

Cultural Resource Management

Through 1980, the BLM program in cultural resources management has expanded the inventory of cultural resources on public land. Studies have begun which will summarize the historic and prehistoric occupation of the entire state of New Mexico. Management efforts have concentrated on protection activities including the planning of physical protection measures at sites suffering natural deterioration and the inspection of over 2,500 surface disturbing projects annually in order to avoid damage to cultural properties.

Research utilizing cultural resources on public land was continued by New Mexico universities as well as institutions from Michigan, New York and California.

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

The quality of our environment has become increasingly important to a large segment of our population. Since one of the major components of a quality environment is the way it appears, aesthetics is receiving more attention from land management agencies. In 1975 the Bureau adopted a policy of visual resource management (VRM) to plan, design and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse effects on the visual resource. A system was established to evaluate the visual resources and determine what degree of management and protection is desirable and practical when compared to other resource management practices. VRM classes are determined to inform the decision maker what degree of modification the landscape can absorb and still maintain a quality visual environment. To date, 60 percent of the planning units have established VRM classes as part of the planning system procedures.

Wilderness

Wilderness has become a new and important BLM program. This program was mandated by Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) which directs the Secretary of the Interior to review all public land roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more, determine their suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation and report these suitability recommendations to the President by October 21, 1991. The law also directs the Interior Secretary to report to the President, by July 1, 1980, his recommendations on 55 existing primitive and natural areas. BLM, New Mexico, has no formally identified primitive areas, but it does have three natural areas which are being studied. These are El Malpais, Mathers and Guadalupe Canyon Natural Areas.

At present, the BLM is nearing the end of its inventory of the public lands to determine which areas have wilderness characteristics. BLM, New Mexico, currently has 2.2 million acres contained in 104 inventory units under intensive inventory for wilderness characteristics. Wilderness Study Areas will be identified by September 1980.

Once identified, Wilderness Study Areas will be "studied" within the land use planning process currently used by the BLM.

Lands

The State of New Mexico covers a total area of some 77,000,000 acres. When the United States acquired New Mexico, the United States recognized land grants established by the Spanish and Mexican governments covering approximately 9,000,000 acres. Via the Enabling Act and other state grants title to 12,800,000 acres has passed into state ownership over the years. The total acreage of state selection is now being finally adjudicated. Including Bankhead-Jones Act lands and other BLM acquisitions the Bureau of Land Management administers 12,858,052 acres all managed as public land under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other legislation. Also in New Mexico are 9,241,207 acres of national forests, 234,057 acres of national monuments and 2,695,855 acres of military reservations.

Unauthorized Occupancy

Several hundred occurrences of apparent unauthorized occupancy of public lands have been identified in the central and north central part of the state along the Rio Grande. Cadastral surveys are proceeding to identify the public land boundaries. Planning and realty actions are following behind the survey effort to make proper land use allocations and to resolve the occupancy situations. A significant problem of unauthorized Navajo occupancy exists in northwestern New Mexico. Through meetings with the Navajo Nation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we are attempting to negotiate an effort of land consolidation to benefit both BLM and the Indian occupants. Currently, land consolidation efforts are awaiting needed legislation to allow the Navajos to take the occupied public lands in a trust status.

Various other situations of less extensive unauthorized occupancy of public lands are scattered throughout the state.

Recreation and Public Purposes

Grants to local governmental bodies and non-profit organizations under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act has resulted in a variety of public facilities, including parks, public building, shooting ranges, solid waste disposal sites, etc. Compliance with plans and timetables for development under this act varies from satisfactory to non-existent.

The Bureau has attempted to work with grantees in all instances to obtain compliance with submitted plans rather than cancel leases or revert to the United States.

Recreation and public purpose leases for sanitary landfills are found throughout the state. Compliance with federal and state laws has been lax. State law allows burning in disposal areas for cities and towns of less than 3,000 people. BLM cooperates fully with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Agency evaluating disposal sites.

Rights-of-Way

BLM issues about 600 rights-of-way annually in New Mexico. Most of these are issued under authority of Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act and are for oil and gas pipelines. New regulations issued pursuant to an amendment to the Act will result in an increase in the workload and the number of rights-of-way issued.

There are currently 14 numbered projects for major right-of-way applications in New Mexico. These include such projects as the Star Lake Railroad to open up the coal fields of northern New Mexico, the Shell CO₂ pipeline to transport CO₂ from fields in southwestern Colorado to the Wasson oil fields in Texas for the tertiary recovery of oil and the MAPCO pipeline to bring gas products out of the overthrust belt in Wyoming, through Utah, Colorado and New Mexico to Texas and points east.

The Navajo Exchange is pending legislative action as indicated above.

Withdrawal Reviews

The withdrawal inventory has been completed and the review process will commence in accordance with recently issued procedures.

Withdrawal Processing

Pending Significant withdrawal applications including the Navajo Exchange Withdrawal, the WIPP Project and the McGregor Range.

Minerals

Mining in New Mexico has a long history. The Indians mined turquoise at least as early as 1100 A.D. in the Cerrillos Mountains. In this same area, gold, silver and lead were mined prior to 1680 by Indian slaves under the Spanish.

During the 1700's, the Spanish and Mexicans conducted mining operations for gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc.

Mining

Present-day metal mining is concentrated at Santa Rita, Hanover, and Tyrone in the Southwest; and Red River in the north-central region. The first two are open pit copper mines and the latter is an open pit molybdenum mine. Underground and open pit metal mines are located at Fierro for copper, at Vanadium for lead and silver, and near Magdalena for lead, zinc and silver.

A new open pit copper mine at Copper Flat is being developed 70 miles northwest of Las Cruces. An insitu copper mine is being proposed in the Cerrillos hills 25 miles south of Santa Fe. Problems regarding the effect of the sulphuric acid leaching solution on ground water have not been resolved.

Because of the low copper prices, production has been curtailed and new developments have stopped.

Other major developments during CY 1979 include the successful heap leaching process for the low grade gold and silver ore at Mogollon, 100 miles NW of Silver City. This same process is being applied to low grade gold ores in the Cerrillos hills, south of Santa Fe. A new operation at the Hansomburg District, 45 miles east of Socorro, for the production of barite, flourspar, lead and minor amounts of copper and silver.

Potash mining began in the southeastern part of New Mexico in the early 1930's. There are seven companies now operating and produced over \$164,000,000 of potash and perlite.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas discoveries were made in both the southeastern and northwestern New Mexico in the early 1920's. However, it wasn't until the middle 1940's that major development began and 10 years later had reached boom conditions. By 1965, exploration and discovery work began to decline. Due to price increase, there is renewed exploration and development activity. The state is fifth in gas production and sixth in oil production for the nation. (New Mexico ranks first and second respectively among public land states.)

Coal

New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas all contain federally administered coal deposits.

New Mexico has extensive coal deposits in the northwest, northeast and south-central portion of the state. However, the northwestern portion is the only area in New Mexico where federally administered coal deposits are being developed at this time. The northwest coal area has had minor production for many years, though present-day stripping operations did not start until 1961.

The McKinley Mine in the Northwest supplies coal to Arizona Public Service Company's power plant at Joseph, Arizona. Production in 1978 was near 2,000,000 tons, but an expansion is in progress to increase tonnage to 4,000,000 tons or more. The power plant is expanding and will double the coal need. Also, other markets are developing. The major production from the McKinley is from Indian leases on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Navajo Mine supplies 7,000,000 tons per year of coal to the Four Corners Power Plant. All mining operations are on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The Public Service Company of New Mexico is expanding an existing power plant 12 miles west of Farmington. Two 345MW generating units are now on line and two 500 MW units will be on line by 1985. Coal is presently being produced at the rate of approximately 2,000,000 ton/year on an adjacent surface mine located on BLM-administered leases and operated by Western Coal Co., a subsidiary of Public Service Company of New Mexico. Production of coal is expected to increase to approximately 6,000,000 tons/year when the plant expansion is completed. A 1,000,000 ton per year underground mine is proposed adjacent to the strip mine.

Other coal developments are in the early planning stages in the south end of the northwest field. Most of the strippable coal has been prospected and 28 preferences right lease applications covering 80,000 acres have been requested. At present there are 28 existing coal leases in New Mexico and three competitive lease applications pending in New Mexico.

Total current coal production during 1977 in New Mexico was over 11,000,000 tons annually of which over 2,000,000 tons came from leases administered by BLM. Most of the latter was from the Public Service Company plant at Waterflow, near Farmington.

Oklahoma lies in the southern part of the Western Interior Coal Province. About 1.5 million acres of land in 19 counties in southeast Oklahoma are known to contain coal deposits. Approximately 369,000 acres contain federally administered coal. At the present time, there are four active coal mines on federal coal land in Oklahoma. Two of these mines are capable of producing 300,000 tons/year, but are producing much less. Two new mines are expected to produce up to 150,000 tons per year.

Although there are only four active mines on federally owned coal in Oklahoma, there are a much greater number of mines operating on privately owned coal. There are presently 46 federal coal leases, four preference right lease applications and 14 competitive lease applications for federal coal in Oklahoma.

Two competitive coal lease applications are pending in Texas. These applications are for coal (lignite) which lies under the Camp Swift Military Reservation in Bastrop County, Texas. The Camp Swift coal deposit

is the only federally administered coal which has been identified in Texas. A competitive coal sale for the Camp Swift deposit is proposed in 1981.

Uranium

Uranium ore near Grants was known as early as 1918. Following the "discovery" in April 1950, a wild boom followed. Thousands of mining claims were located. The best deposits are in the area north of Grants and extending westward to Gallup. All mining is now concentrated in the Grants-Gallup uranium belt. One exception being the Jackpile and Paguate Mines of the Anaconda Company on the Laguna Reservation 30 miles east of Grants.

Exploration continued at a high level in 1978, concentrating in the deeper horizons in the Grants-Gallup area and in Socorro and Catron Counties.

Uranium has been found in 26 of the state's 32 counties, but nearly all of the production has come from McKinley and Valencia Counties. The value for 1978 is given by the State Mine Inspector as \$235,700,000. The state is the United States leader, both in production and ore reserves. Development is continuing.

Through September 30, 1979, there were 133 patented uranium claims in New Mexico. These totaled 2354.721 acres all located in McKinley County.

There are six mineral patent applications pending approval covering 110 uranium claims encompassing 2049.424 acres, again all in McKinley County.

The claims and acreage are further broken down by claims located on Forest Service land and lands managed by BLM. On Forest Service lands are 41 patented claims, 693.32 acres, and two mineral patent applications covering 30 claims, pending approval, 523.125 acres. Ninety-two claims, 1661.40 acres, were patented on BLM lands and 80 claims, 1526.30 acres, are pending patent under four applications.

Geothermal

As of September 12, 1979, there has been 86,839.50 acres leased on a competitive basis with 133,155.857 acres under noncompetitive leases.

There was one competitive sale held in FY 1979. No sales are proposed during FY 1980 subject to increased interest.

The Valles Caldera geothermal demonstration project proposed by Union Oil Company and Public Service Company of New Mexico is progressing. The project will cost approximately \$100 million of which DOE will fund \$50 million. The two participating companies will fund the remaining amount. A 50 megawatt plant is to be built and expected to go into production sometime in 1982. The project is on a 100,000 acre plot of land leased from the Baca Land and Cattle Company.

Range

Spanish settlement of New Mexico was accompanied by the appearance of horses, cattle, sheep and goats. These grazing animals were also acquired by Indian Pueblos as well as the nomadic Navajo Indian Tribe. Livestock grazing has taken place in this state since the early Seventeenth Century. Large herds of cattle and sheep were brought into New Mexico in the 1870's. Competition for feed between the livestock of the first settlers and transient herds resulted in severe overgrazing in many areas of the state. Periodic drought contributed further to deteriorating range conditions.

Uncontrolled grazing on the public domain continued until 1934 when the Taylor Grazing Act was passed. This law provided the basis for the first administration and management of the public domain. It established the Grazing Service, which along with Advisory Boards made up of livestock operators, developed rules and regulations governing use and administration of the public domain. One of their primary tasks was adjudication of the range. This involved establishing numbers of livestock, seasons and areas of use, grazing capacities, and in some areas the class of livestock.

Range surveys on the public domain lands in New Mexico were completed prior to 1941, with help from the Civilian Conservation Corps. The lands were adjudicated on these range surveys. At that time, most of the range was fenced into individual allotments. The adjudication amounted to informing the rancher that the grazing capacity was so many AUM's (animal unit months) or CYL (cows yearlong), and that became his qualifications.

Since then, some of the community allotments have been divided into smaller community or individual allotments. There has been no readjudication since.

New Mexico is a water base state, although there are a few land base allotments interspersed throughout the northern section of the Farmington and Rio Grande Resource areas in the Albuquerque District. Some unique problems concerning water base developed when BLM took management of the Bankhead-Jones Act lands in 1958. We recognized the licensees and permittees who had been using these lands. These operators had no Taylor Act base and BLM hasn't required them to develop base to retain their privileges.

Since passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, Congress has passed many other laws affecting use of the public domain. These include:

1. The Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964
2. National Environmental Policy Act
3. Wild Horse and Burro Act
4. Endangered Species Act
5. Sikes Act
6. Water Quality Act
7. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
8. Public Range Lands Improvement Act of 1978

These and other laws were the result of increasing demands and pressures on the public domain. They require BLM to consider and provide for other uses in addition to grazing. In many cases, the application of these laws will result in reduced or restricted use by livestock.

Grazing Environmental Statements

The Rio Puerco Environmental Statement was filed May 12, 1978
East Socorro was filed August 30, 1979
East Roswell was filed September 28, 1979

The above grazing environmental statements were completed on schedule. In FY 1980 two environmental statements are scheduled for completion - San Juan and McGregor.

Number of Operators

<u>District</u>	<u>Cattle & Horses</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Total Operators</u>	<u>Total AUM's*(1)</u>
Albuquerque	532	201	733	170,996
Socorro	221	-	221	206,819
Las Cruces	372	13	385	523,043
Roswell	<u>321</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>505,342</u>
Total	1,446	271	1,717	1,406,200

McGregor Range

In 1957, 469,936 acres of public land and 155,232 acres of non-public land in southern New Mexico in the Las Cruces District were withdrawn, or withdrawn after acquisition, as a missile testing range (McGregor Range). At the time of the withdrawal, the range was closed to grazing. Even so, there was continuing and widespread grazing trespass on McGregor Range.

In 1965, the Department of the Army and BLM entered into an agreement whereby BLM would administer grazing on approximately 515,000 acres of McGregor Range. The BLM was to repair the fences and develop pipelines necessary for livestock management. As this work was completed, various units were opened to grazing, based on competitive basis.

For the 1979-80 grazing year 44,250 AUM's were put up for bid on 15 different units. The average price paid per animal unit month was the highest in the history of McGregor Range Forage sales. The average bid price was \$5.38 per AUM. The total bid price on the 44,250 AUM's was \$238,258.

Wild Horses and Burros

New Mexico has approximately 100 head of horses and burros that are protected under the Wild Horse and Burro Act (PL 92-195). Approximate numbers found in New Mexico by district are as follows:

Albuquerque - 45 head (2 herds) horses
Socorro - 40 head (1 herd) horses
Las Cruces - 20 head (1 herd) burros

A wild horse distribution center was established at Valley Mills, Texas. Two hundred and forty animals have been adopted through these facilities since the first load was shipped mid-August 1979.

The New Mexico State Office is heavily involved with compliance checks associated with the Adopt-a-Horse Program. Many alleged violations have been investigated with prosecution pending on some cases.

New Mexico is responsible for all adopted animals in Texas and Oklahoma. At the present time over 2,000 animals have been adopted in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma.

DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

General Responsibility

The Division of Technical Services serves as the principal staff for technical support activities. These include all normal operational type technical services as well as developmental and advisory activities for some functions. The major areas assigned to the Division are:

- Engineering
- Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing
- Cadastral Survey
- Protection
- Radio Communications
- Fire Management
- Trespass (Coordination)
- Construction
- Access, Transportation and Rights-of-Way
- Real Estate Appraisal
- Lands and Minerals Operations
- Aviation Management
- Issuing Patents, Acquisitions and Disposals
- Withdrawal Review
- Law Enforcement

Engineering

The needs and justification for construction are developed by the districts. The state office reviews designs and contract bid drafts, and monitors progress of ongoing construction and maintenance projects within the state. Maintenance and operation of these facilities is district responsibility.

First priority of construction and maintenance is support to the Bureau's Land Management Programs. A number of roads for access have been surveyed and designed.

Current major construction plans include the following:

Rio Grande National Wild River Area

- 46 family units
- Warehouse, vehicle storage and tackroom with corrals
- Trailer dump station
- Landscaping

Aguirre Spring

- 20 family units
- 2 group units
- Interior roads
- Vault toilets

Santa Cruz Lake
Water system
Electrical or gas lights

Piedra Lumbre Road
Grade and surface 23 miles

Ignacio-Chavez Road
Grade and surface 8 miles

Las Cruces District Office
Complex

Recreation Maintenance

One objective is to clean up and protect undeveloped recreation lands. Approximately 30 sites have been identified which should be cleaned up. A few areas receive some clean-up with available funds. Litter and unauthorized dumping along roads and waterways is a problem which will require considerable attention when funds are available.

Access, Transportation and Rights-of-Way (ATROW)

Objective to obtain legal access to public lands for management and public use. In the planning and environmental impact preparation we are becoming aware of this need. This shift from passive acceptance of limited access to an active program is necessary if we are to properly manage the public lands.

Cultural Resource Preservation and Protection

Responsible for the preservation and protection of Cultural Resources in New Mexico. Provides the technical guidance and direction to the districts for the preservation of the Cultural Resources. The preservation work includes the implementation of physical protection measures. Documentation includes mapping, excavations, measurements, collection of artifacts, historic research, existing conditions, workplan for preservation, budget cost estimates, bibliography, and recommendations for preservation/protection of the Cultural Resource. The final analysis phase is the physical and chemical testing, photography and the curation of the historic materials.

Simultaneous Oil and Gas Leasing

The simultaneous oil and gas leasing program is highly important in New Mexico. During FY 1979, volume totaled 495,435 offers and produced \$4,954,350 in filing fees. About 701 leases were issued totaling 604,809.92 acres.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral jurisdiction includes New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, supporting most major Bureau programs.

The work consists of a variety of surveys such as original surveys, dependent resurveys, subdivision of sections, small tract and water boundary surveys and investigative surveys, all necessary to effective management of lands and resources. The work results in monumentation of federal land boundaries on the ground with the supporting plats and field notes. The record so created provides units and areas for land administration.

In New Mexico the main cadastral effort is dedicated to surveys along the Rio Grande for occupancy resolution. This is an extensive project with a completion date some years in the future.

Other large survey projects are for the coal leasing program in Oklahoma. The work there will take a number of years to complete.

Another responsibility of the branch are surveys for the Forest Service, and the mineral survey program. About 1/4 of our effort is now dedicated to the Forest Service, also necessary to effective land and resource management.

Mineral surveys are necessary to officially identify lands for the mining industry. Briefly, the work consists of issuing orders for mineral surveys, monitoring the field work performed by a mineral surveyor, review and platting of the survey, and the approval process. Presently there are 10 outstanding orders for mineral surveys.

The oil and gas leasing program requires cadastral determination of riverbed lands in Oklahoma and Texas. Description of the lands are prepared by use of aerial photography.

The branch also assist the public as advisor on survey matters and interpretation of BLM survey records.

Radio Communications

The BLM radio system was installed between 1950-1960. There are eleven mountain-top situations most are on Forest Service land. These stations are scattered from 15 miles south of the Colorado border to 20 miles north of the Texas line. Service facilities are located in Las Cruces and Albuquerque.

A new radio system is being designed for the state.

Fire

Fire occurrence within the state for the last ten years averaged 42 fires per year with an annual burned acreage of 8,777. Burned acreage varied from 189 acres in 1979 to 25,854 acres in 1971. In the past five years, burned acreage has dropped.

There is an excellent cooperations with other federal and state agencies in the fire management program.

Real Estate Appraisal

Responsible for providing professional real estate appraisals for all types of real estate such as sales, exchanges, acquisitions, disposals as well as leases, permits, easement acquisition, rights-of-way, mineral estates and mineral material, also special situations involving trespass, special uses, color-of-title, etc. Rights-of-way appraisals alone require from 1,000 to 3,000 or more appraisals annually. Appraisals adhere to the guidelines set forth in the Uniform Appraisal Standards for federal land acquisitions. A statewide data bank of comparable sales and leases is continuously being verified and maintained. Most of the data gathered and verified is available to state and federal agencies.

Lands and Minerals Operations Lands, Mining and Oil & Gas Sections

The three sections are responsible for the adjudication and processing of all types of applications filed in the New Mexico State Office. These applications cover lands in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. The major types of lands cases processed include right-of-way, withdrawals and revocations, color-of-title, exchanges, recreation and public purposes. Mineral leasing applications include oil and gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, sulphur, uranium, and geothermal steam. Mineral patent applications are also processed.

Contact: Michael T. Solan, Chief, Division of Technical Services
Telephone: 988-6204
Location: Room 3010

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

General Responsibility

This Division has primary responsibility for all administrative and non-technical support services. The major and more significant activities are:

- Personnel Administration and Management
- Operating Budget Analysis and Coordination
- Procurement and Property Management
- Organization Planning and Control
- Records and Data Management
- Land Status Records
- Payroll and Accounts
- Safety, Training and Office Services

Contact: Norman P. Duquette, Chief, Division of Management Services

Telephone: 988-6221

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ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

The Albuquerque District administers 2.6 million acres of public land which includes San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, Union, McKinley, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Mora, Harding, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Bernalillo and Torrence Counties. The district also has responsibility for public lands in Oklahoma and approximately six million acres of subsurface federal mineral reserves.

Significant deposits of coal, oil and gas, uranium and various other minerals are found in the district. Management of these minerals has greatly accelerated as the result of the energy shortage. Increase efforts within the district include the preparation of a regional coal environmental statement (Star Lake-Bisti) covering 4,768,461 acres in northwestern New Mexico and establishment of an area office in Oklahoma City for land use planning and environmental assessments covering federal coal reserves in Oklahoma.

In 1978 the Albuquerque District completed the first grazing environmental statement in New Mexico for the Rio Puerco resource area. Grazing decisions have been issued to implement the proposed action recommended in the statement. The San Juan grazing environmental statement has been started and is expected to be completed in 1980.

The district is involved in several land exchanges and a major effort is being initiated to resolve unauthorized occupancies in the Rio Grande Valley area which runs through the district.

Recreation resources in the district include the Rio Grande Wild River and Recreation area, Santa Cruz Lake and Angel Peak. Other resources include cultural and paleontological values.

The demand for firewood in the district has experienced a great upsurge in recent years, requiring a more intensive management of the woodlands on 100,000 acres.

Habitat for a wide range of wildlife including, deer, elk, antelope, turkey, barbary sheep and small birds and mammals can be found in the district.

Construction and maintenance activities have averaged in excess of \$500,000 annually in recent years. Major projects have involved range improvements and roads and trails. Range improvements in the Rio Puerco area to implement the grazing statement has been slowed due to litigation. The most recent road construction was 5.8 miles of asphalt surfacing to provide good access to the Rio Grande Wild River and Recreation Area.

ROSWELL DISTRICT

The Roswell District administers over 3.5 million acres of public land in southeastern New Mexico plus all the federally acquired minerals in Texas. The district boundaries include Guadalupe, Quay, Curry, DeBaca, Roosevelt, Lincoln, Chaves, Lea and Eddy Counties. Major activities in the district are grazing, oil and gas exploration and development, potash mining, and mineral sales.

About 625 livestock operators are authorized to graze cattle, sheep, and horses on public land in the district. The majority of grazing is yearlong (March 1 through February 28). Twenty allotment management plans (AMPs) are active in the district's two resource areas.

There are over 8,000 oil and gas leases in the district. Of about 19,000 producing wells in the area, about one-third are on federal leases. Over 100 potassium leases encompass about 185,000 acres of public land. Companies in the district produce about 85 percent of the potash in the United States. Salable minerals are caliche, gravel, and sand.

The district is responsible for protecting cultural values--such as historical and archeological sites. About 1,500 such sites have been inventoried within the district. In some places there are as many as 15 sites per square mile.

In October 1979 the district published the final East Roswell Grazing Environmental Statement. This document discusses the effects of livestock grazing on about 1,595,000 acres of public land in Lea County and the area east of the Pecos River in Chaves and Eddy counties. The environmental statement will be followed in early 1980 by a 10-20 page Rangeland Management Plan summary report, which will outline the BLM's general management guidelines for livestock grazing in the environmental statement area.

New Mexico state University was contracted by the BLM in April 1979 to complete a four-year antelope habitat study. The study was developed after a two-year controversy over a BLM program to modify fences on public land to allow passage of antelope. During the study New Mexico State University researchers will observe movement of livestock and antelope through different sizes and types of existing fence modifications and determine the size of area needed for a herd of antelope to grow and develop.

The district completed a intensive inventory of 43,846 acres of public lands for wilderness values in late 1979.

Categories for off-road vehicle use have been established for over 1.5 million acres of public land each of the Pecos River in Chaves, Eddy and Lea counties. About 1,556,624 acres, or 97 percent of the area,

remain open to off-road vehicles. Less than 1 percent is set aside for development as vehicle recreation areas (4,160 acres) or is closed to off-road vehicle use (7,123 acres).

Twenty-five caves on public lands are part of an intensive management program in the district which includes gating entrances and issuing entry permits. There are an estimated 200 other caves which will be inventoried in coming years.

Water catchments are among projects to be contracted out by the Roswell Division of Operations in 1980. The funnel-like water catchments will be financed from grazing fees income under the Range Improvement Program. Other improvement projects recommended by the Roswell District Grazing Advisory Board include drilling a water well on an allotment near Carlsbad; replacing fencing around a part of the proposed Mescalero Sands Natural Area 35 miles each of Roswell; building two combination cattle shades and livestock waterers; and experimenting with "natural" catchments made of wax mixed with soil. In summer 1980 Youth Conservation Corps enrollees will build wildlife waterers and other conservation projects near Carlsbad.

SOCORRO DISTRICT

The Socorro District administers 1.8 million surface acres and 3.5 million subsurface acres on public land in Socorro, Valencia and Catron counties.

The historically important livestock and mining industries have left a profound imprint on the region. Livestock raising is still an important use as over 95 percent of public lands are grazed. The Socorro District supervises 30 existing allotment management plant (AMPs).

The final East Socorro Grazing Environmental Statement covering 839,000 acres was released and approved in 1979. Grazing management decisions will be issued in 1980 to go into effect March 1981.

During FY 1980, \$236,000 of range improvement funds will be used to construct fences, pipelines, cattleguards, wells, and a storage tank.

Resource inventories are in progress to support the West Socorro Grazing Environmental Statement scheduled for completion in 1982.

Socorro, along with the Albuquerque District, is involved in a program to clear up unauthorized occupancies of scattered parcels of public land along the Rio Grande. The BLM is in the process of identifying those tracts through a cadastral survey. Those who qualify under one of several laws will be able to get title to the land they occupy. Retention or disposal of the other tracts will be determined through the planning system.

In other lands actions, the Socorro District is involved in an exchange with the Navajo Tribe. Unauthorized Navajo occupancies in the Gallup and Farmington areas will be cleared up and public land that is presently in a checkerboarded pattern will be consolidated. The exchange will proceed in phases with the BLM eventually receiving 80,000 acres.

The Socorro District manages 680 acres of Elephant Butte Marsh, north of the reservoir under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Marsh, in the midst of the arid Southwest, is an important resting area for water birds. Several threatened and endangered species rest in the rookery or winter in the area. These include the olivaceous cormorant, the little blue heron and the bald eagle.

One of the most interesting areas in the district is El Malpais Outstanding Natural Area, a series of lava flows south of Grants, New Mexico. The area contains unusual features such as miles of subterranean lava tubes, ice caves, and symmetrical cinder cones, the result of some of the most recent volcanic activity in the United States. The area is rich in archaeological and historical resources and is important because of a high site density. Archaic campsites, pithouses, large fortified pueblo ruins, great kivas, and marked trails across the lava are among the legacies left by prehistoric man. Old homestead cabins also abound in the area.

The roadless portion of El Malpais is one of the first BLM areas in New Mexico being studied for possible wilderness designation. We will complete the environmental statement and recommendation to the President on this area in 1980.

The Socorro District maintains a 23-site, free use campground near the town of Datil. The campground is located at the edge of the Magdalena Livestock Driveway. The "hoof highway" was used for about 85 years to provide access to the railhead in Magdalena. At its peak, 170,000 cattle and sheep were driven down the 125 mile-long trail. The BLM has interpreted the history of the Driveway for visitors at several points along U.S. Highway 60.

West of Magdalena stretch the plains of San Augustine, the vast floor of a lake that dried up 12,000 years ago. The plains are considered to be some of the state's best antelope habitats. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish made its first transplants from antelope trapped here.

The National Science Foundation is in the process of constructing the world's largest and most powerful radio telescope at the eastern end of the plains. The Very Large Array or VLA will consist of 27 dish antennas that will be moved as needed to stations along the arms of a huge "Y" to provide the effect of a single gigantic radio telescope. The project will cover about 3,500 acres, of which 840 are public land.

LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

The Las Cruces District has the responsibility for administering 4.8 million acres of public land plus 515,000 acres of withdrawn military land, McGregor Firing Range, which is jointly administered with the U.S. Army. Another 145,000 acres near New Mexico's western border is jointly administered with BLM's Arizona Safford District. The district is divided into two resource areas: Las Cruces/Lordsburg (west) and White Sands (east), and includes Grant, Sierra, Otero, Hidalgo, Luna and Dona Ana counties.

This district will be the first in the state to test the usefulness of simultaneously preparing a grazing Environmental Impact Statement and Land Use Plan for the same area. The purpose is to coordinate the planning obligations of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 with the environmental requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, thereby reducing the duplication of data collected when the documents are prepared at different times. The area covered by the land use plan and environmental statement is the Southern Rio Grande Planning Area which comprises large parts of Dona Ana and Sierra counties and a small portion of Luna, Otero and Socorro counties. The area contains approximately 2.2 million acres of public land. The land use plan and environmental statement will be developed over a three year period and are scheduled for completion in 1981.

Major programs for this fiscal year include:

The intensive, or second phase of the BLM wilderness inventory will be completed by January 15, 1980, with recommendations for which areas should go on to wilderness study area status.

Wildlife biologists will work in conjunction with New Mexico Game and Fish Department with the reintroduction and study of desert bighorns whose numbers are to be supplemented in the Big Hatchet Mountains. A Habitat Management Plan for the Florida Mountains will address the Iranian Ibex herd planted there.

Personnel from both resource areas teamed up and with the aid of a helicopter, rounded up thirteen wild burros within ten miles of the City of Las Cruces. All burros are being adopted by New Mexico applicants through the Adopt-a-Horse Program.

The draft Environmental Statement on McGregor Range grazing is scheduled for release in the spring of 1980 while the final is due for release in October. A portion of the range is managed jointly by the BLM, for grazing, and by the U.S. Army from Ft. Bliss, Texas, as a firing range. Grazing leases offered through competitive bidding this year totaled \$238,258.00 and averaged \$5.49 per animal unit month (AUM), exceeding all previous year total revenues from bids. A new grazing unit is being created, bringing the total to fourteen.

Lands has identified and classified 60 acres of public land near Hatch for transfer to the state of New Mexico for a new medium security correctional facility.

White Sands Resource Area will be involved with one major grazing trespass case uncovered earlier this year. The district did win another case in court for which \$3,258.00 in damages have been assessed, while collecting \$600.00 and \$1,100.00 respectively, on two additional cases involving grazing trespass.

Operations will be designing a seal coat project for application on the newly surfaced Aguirre Spring road, as well as survey and design 20 additional family units and two group sites for the popular recreation area. They will be working on a number of range improvement projects to include maintenance of McGregor Range.

A nonresident summer camp is planned for 20 Youth Conservation Corps enrollees. At least four Young Adult Conservation Corps members are to be on the rolls.

ISSUES OF
CONCERN - 1980

SUBJECT: MAPCO Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline

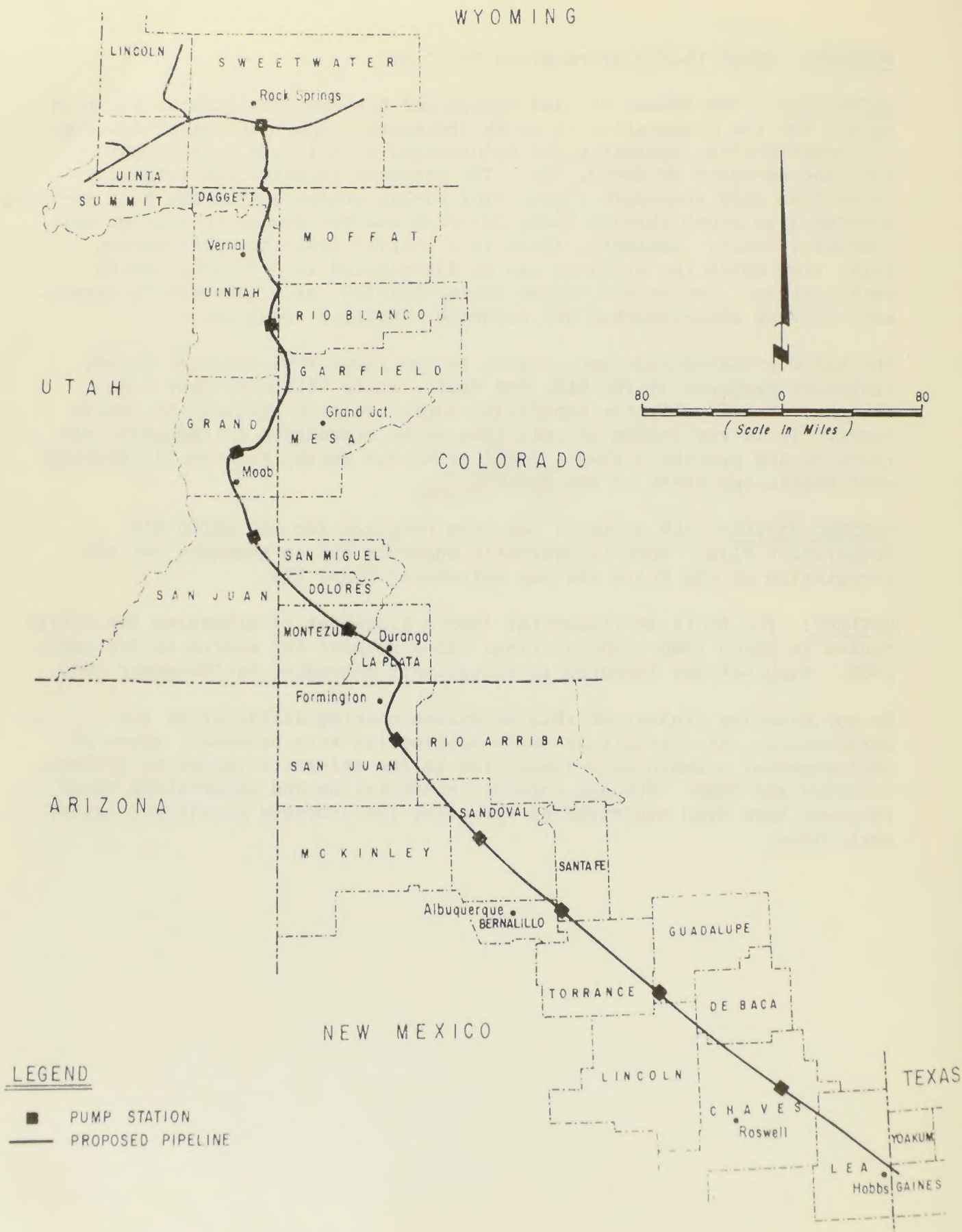
BACKGROUND: The Bureau of Land Management has been assigned as the lead agency for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement covering the construction, operation and maintenance of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline proposed by MAPCO, Inc. The proposed pipeline and related facilities will transport liquid hydrocarbon products from the Rock Springs, Wyoming area south through Utah, Colorado and New Mexico to a point near Seminole, Texas. Seminole, Texas is a central pipeline distribution point from which the products can be distributed to projected future market areas. The United States Forest Service, as a cooperating agency, will provide environmental and technical input as required.

The MAPCO proposed pipeline project is the first Environmental Impact Statement prepared by the BLM, New Mexico State Office project team designed specifically for expediting energy related projects on public lands. It is the intent of this team to be responsive to industry initiatives and provide a single focal point for energy related EIS development within the state of New Mexico.

PRESENT STATUS: BLM approval has been received for the MAPCO EIS Preparation Plan. Work is currently underway and on schedule for the preparation of the Draft EIS and subsequent Final EIS.

OUTLOOK: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled for public review in March 1980 with the Final EIS scheduled for review in September 1980. Right-of-way issuance is tentatively scheduled for November 1980.

On any pipeline project of this magnitude routing difficulties are anticipated. As a result of early scoping for this proposal, areas of environmental concern were identified in the tri-state region of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Through careful consideration and cooperation these problems have been minimized by rerouting the proposed pipeline to avoid such areas.



MAP I-1 GENERAL LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Occupancy Resolution - Dixon Area

BACKGROUND: The Dixon area is within the Rio Grande Occupancy Resolution area in Taos and Rio Arriba counties. It is a small community, that has been occupied for many years. The tradition of land use, record keeping, and land transfer has created a confused land ownership record that is most difficult to deal with.

During the BLM's land use planning in the area, many homes, farms and other improvements were found to be on public land. Many of the families had lived there for generations and feel that the land is theirs although they have no deeds. A few homes and improvements have been built on public land only in the last few years. In 1979, the people of Dixon got the idea that the BLM was "claiming the land," and was going to evict all the people who could not show clear title. This upset the people and considerable confusion led to public meetings, Congressional inquiries, and more meetings. The situation has been fully explained, and planning and land survey work has been accelerated in the Dixon area.

PRESENT STATUS: A survey crew is now working in the Dixon area to identify and mark all public land. Planning has been accelerated and approximately 600 acres have been identified as suitable for disposal under applicable law. Realty technicians from the BLM are working with individual occupants to determine the existence of valid claims of color-of-title and in the absence of such valid claims, the other options open, such as direct sale, competitive public sale, or lease.

OUTLOOK: Many of the occupants will file for color-of-title and can supply evidence of such title. A problem exists with some however, because in 1916, a power site withdrawal was placed in effect on the Rio Grande and most of its tributaries in northern New Mexico including the Dixon area. One of the requirements of the Color-of-Title Act is peaceful, adverse possession for twenty years or more. The 43 CFR 2540.5 states in part, "A claim is not held in peaceful adverse possession where it was initiated while the land was withdrawn or reserved for federal purposes."

Dixon, like most of the communities, have developed close to the river and its tributaries, and this is the problem. The people were not aware of the withdrawal or the fact that the land was public domain. Most of the claims in Dixon will fall in this category and will have to be rejected if some remedy is not found.

The other alternative to Color-of-Title is direct sale under Section 203, Public Law 94-572 (FLPMA) which requires the purchaser to pay fair market value. Because of increasing land values, this could be in excess of \$1,000 per acre and most of the people in the area would not be able to pay such a price. Special legislation may be needed to alleviate the situation. BLM will continue to work with the people of Dixon to determine the exact nature of the problems and any solutions that might be found to alleviate the problems.

SUBJECT: Rio Grande Occupancy Resolution Program

BACKGROUND: Unauthorized occupancy along the Rio Grande and its tributaries is not a recent occurrence. The problem has developed over several hundred years. It has been complicated by traditions of land use and ownership that has created patterns of land transfer that do not fit with modern procedures utilizing standard survey methods. The BLM's initial inventory in the area along the river has identified an estimated 1,000 families living on what is believed to be public land. Many of these people have lived there for generations, but do not have a valid title to the land. A few have moved on to public land only in recent years. The BLM in New Mexico began a program in 1976 to deal with the situation and where possible, clear up the title for these occupants who can qualify under the 1926 Color-of-Title Act or other law.

PRESENT STATUS: Land use planning has been completed on some areas. Cadastral survey is underway in two areas north of Socorro and near Dixon. Another crew will begin work near Albuquerque this spring. Additional realty staff personnel have been added to process the cases. We are finding that each case is different and requires individual contact with applicants, checking private records and research of county records. High priority has been assigned to the occupancy resolution program by the BLM and a few cases have been processed to completion with deeds issued.

OUTLOOK: With three survey crews and eight realty technicians working almost full time on the program, we feel that results, in the form of patents (deeds) being issued under color-of-title procedures, direct sale, and public competitive sale, will accelerate in 1980.

SUBJECT: Navajo-Hopi Resettlement Act, Public Law 93-531

BACKGROUND: This Act authorized the Navajo Tribe to purchase 250,000 acres of public land in Arizona or New Mexico as compensation for land in Arizona awarded to the Hopi Tribe by court decision. The Tribe initially selected the House Rock Valley in Arizona. An environmental statement was prepared which included alternatives in New Mexico. This EIS still is not published in final. In 1979 legislation was introduced in the House (Udall) and Senate (Deconcini). To modify the selection, the Udall Bill, among other things, would not allow Navajo Tribe to select land north or west of the Colorado River. This would eliminate House Rock Valley, and since there is very little public land close to the Navajo reservation in Arizona, would shift the Tribe's selection possibilities to New Mexico.

PRESENT STATUS: The conflicting bills are in the House and Senate Conference Committee. There is no projection of compromise. The Navajo Tribe has expressed no desire to select in New Mexico and want to acquire the House Rock Valley. A Solicitor's opinion indicates selection may include both the surface and the mineral estate. There is organized opposition to selection in both states.

OUTLOOK: If the Udall Bill prevails, selection will probably be 250,000 acres in northwestern New Mexico, north and west of Farmington or south of Bloomfield. About 25 non-Indian ranchers will be displaced. Highly mineralized areas may be sold to the Tribe-oil, gas, coal, uranium. Expansion of the City of Farmington will be curtailed. There will be an extreme socio-economic impact on Farmington and Bloomfield-schools, medical facilities, social facilities, housing, police and fire protection. Navajo Tribe and San Juan County residents have joined to form strong lobby against selection in New Mexico.

SUBJECT: Federal Coal Management-New Mexico

BACKGROUND: A new federal coal leasing program was approved by the Secretary of the Interior July 19, 1979. This requires orderly development, extensive land use planning and environmental analysis. Federal coal will be made available in a manner that will balance the interests of the interests involved.

PRESENT SITUATION: Until this intensive analysis is completed, the coal program in New Mexico will be limited to two leasing situations. The first is the disposition of the 28 preference right lease applications which have matured out of prospecting permits issued before the Secretary's moratorium on further leasing in 1971. These applications cover approximately 78,000 acres, generally in the San Juan Basin. These applications will have to meet unsuitability criteria and show that economically produceable reserves of coal are present on the intended leasehold.

The second situation is emergency leasing to alleviate need or to prevent the bypassing of federal coal reserves. We plan to hold five competitive sales under this provisions through 1982.

OUTLOOK: The land use planning process will identify those tracts of coal that are suitable for leasing and, for those that pass the screening process, rank them for sale. Regional environmental statements will be prepared which analyze both the site specific and intraregional cumulative impacts of the proposed leasing action. The statements will include analysis of mine plans, coal lease exchanges, regional leasing targets, proposed selection of tracts to be leased as well as other federal coal management options. The statements will cover lease sales for a four year schedule. However, the document may be updated in two years when conditions change sufficiently to require new analysis of the impacts. Tract ranking and selection decisions will be considered every two years in accordance with the updating of the national and regional production goals and leasing targets.

After the land use planning and environmental analysis are completed, coal tracts will be offered for competitive leasing at Bureau motion. The first lease sale for New Mexico is planned for 1983. The current planning and leasing schedule is shown below:

Current Coal-Related Planning, EIS and Leasing
Schedule for New Mexico

Coal Region	County	Land-Use Planning To Be Done	Activity Planning & Regional Coal EIS To Be Done	Possible Lease Sale
San Juan River	San Juan-McKinley-Sandoval	1980-1981	1981-1982	1983
Denver-Raton Mesa	Colfax	1984-1985	1986	1987
San Juan River	Valencia-Catron	1988-1989	1990	1991

A major step in the development of federal coal reserves in the northwest quarter of New Mexico was the issuance on December 5, 1979 of the right-of-way on public land for the Star Lake-Bisti Railroad. This rail line will be a significant move toward the mining and transportation of coal in the San Juan River Coal Region. The Star Lake Railroad Company presently is obtaining permission for the rail line to cross Indian lands. We do not know when actual construction will begin.

SUBJECT: Grazing Environmental Statement Schedules and Procedures for the Future

BACKGROUND: The final judgment of the Federal Court of June 18, 1975, NRDC vs Morton, instructed the Bureau of Land Management to prepare 212 environmental statements on livestock grazing for approximately 171,801,000 acres of public land. With a subsequent amended judgment, 14 statements are completed or planned in New Mexico for approximately 12,840,052 acres of public land.

PRESENT STATUS: As of September 30, 1979, three completed statements have been filed; the Rio Puerco, East Socorro and East Roswell. Two statements are scheduled for completion in 1980 fiscal year; the McGregor and San Juan.

The attached table lists the planned ES's and includes information on acreages, number of allotments, number of operators and animal unit months (AUM's) furnished by public lands. It had been planned to do an intensive soil-vegetative inventory prior to the 1981 ES and following years. The dimensions of intensive soil-vegetative inventories have strained current levels of funding and manpower ceilings. It has not been possible to maintain schedules and still do intensive inventory. Other methods are being proposed to monitor and record the condition and trend of the vegetative resource as it responds to livestock grazing. Intensive inventories may still be the most preferred method for some areas. The determination of which method to use will depend upon a thorough preplanning analysis of the proposed inventory area and the current condition of the various resource values.

The current BLM intensive inventory is called the Soil Vegetative Inventory Method (SVIM). The data collected is organized for computer input and analysis. The Southern Rio Grande has SVIM inventory and is awaiting computer time for final analysis. Computer data output is expected in early calendar year 1980. The ES for the area has been delayed significantly by problems with the computer programming.

Another method being considered monitors utilization of range forage, actual use (the actual numbers of livestock X use period), climate (precipitation) and range trend (the direction of change in the present range condition). Although economical in initial stages, comparatively speaking, there is a requirement for repeated, annual observations and records which means a firm period of commitment to be effective.

OUTLOOK: The attached schedule of ES's contains three essential elements which require significant manpower and funding levels. These elements are inventories, land use plans and environmental statement preparation. It is estimated that this entire process for an ES area or resource management area would ideally take place over a period of four years. Based on current work month costs and experience based on recent inventory, land use planning and ES preparation costs, an estimate of future ES cost has been prepared. Estimates are for years 1981-88.

<u>Year</u>	<u>ES Name</u>	<u>Inventory (\$000)</u>	<u>Land Use Plan (\$000)</u>	<u>ES Prep. (\$000)</u>	<u>Total (\$000)</u>
1981	Southern Rio Grande	1,532	280	270	2,082
1982	Divide	888	280	270	1,438
1983	Sacramento	150	280	270	700
1984	Lordsburg-Las Cruces	1,080	280	270	1,630
1985	Roswell	1,080	280	270	1,630
1985	Taos	320	280	270	870
1986	Rio Puerco	83	280	270	633
1987	Carlsbad	968	280	270	1,518
1988	Farmington	<u>563</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>1,113</u>
		6,664	2,520	2,430	11,674

The Sacramento ES (1983) does not have an intensive soil-vegetative inventory planned which results in reduced cost for that essential element. However, even with an average fixed cost estimate for other elements, the yearly and grand totals indicate the size of dollar expenditure required to complete the program. As described earlier, inventory methods may be changed and first costs considerably decreased. This may be tempered somewhat, by extending a more intensive monitoring study over a period to time. Thus, costs will accumulate, but at an appreciable lower total cost.

Schedule for New Mexico Grazing Environmental Statements

Year	Name of ES	Acres (000)		No. of		Federal Animal Unit Months
		Public	Private	Allotments	Operators	
1978	Rio Puerco	393	119 (1)	65	134	50,955 (3)
1979	East Socorro	839	456 (1)	123	96	104,678 (1)
1979	East Roswell	1,595	843 (1)	184	151	175,167 (3)
1980	McGregor	515		13 units	13	44,250 (4)
1980	San Juan	973	469 (1)	140	234	147,326 (5)
1981	Southern Rio Grande	2,155	671	295	297	200,033 (5)
1982	Divide	969	684	161	150	153,972 (5)
1983	Sacramento	1,151	528	143	143	184,385 (5)
1984 (2)	Lordsburg-Las Cruces	1,627	1,186 (1)	265	265	239,188 (5)
1985 (2)	Roswell	955	1,445 (1)	251	229	229,272 (5)
1985 (2)	Taos	515	47	125	269	61,800 (5)
1986 (2)	Rio Puerco	98	10	95	95	10,200 (5)
1987 (2)	Carlsbad	1,014	387	177	183	215,843 (5)
1988 (2)	Farmington	540	211	125	245	87,530 (5)

(1) State and private acres are combined.

(2) Resource Management Areas. These areas contain much larger acreage of nonpublic lands than that listed, but the acreage listed would be as inventoried and described in the ES and includes all public lands. Parts of these areas have been previously covered by other ES statements and these acres are not included.

(3) The AUM figure is based on range survey completed prior to ES.

(4) AUM's figure is latest bid sale figure.

(5) The AUM figure is based on present preference figures.

OUTLOOK: Completion schedules identified in each ES will be significantly delayed. Rio Puerco will be delayed as a result of the Appeals and Court Suit and pending final decisions. East Socorro will be delayed to provide for compliance with Section 8 of PRIA and Rangeland Management Program Document. Subsequent to Section 8 consultation, coordination and cooperation, as well as a result of the McClure amendment, changes in reductions and implementation schedules will probably take place. East Roswell will be concerned with Section 8 of PRIA and preparation of AMP's in FY 1980 and implementation will begin in FY 1981.

SUBJECT: Fuelwood Program Management

BACKGROUND: The minor forest products, mostly firewood, which came from pinyon-juniper stands, are the major forestry problem for the New Mexico BLM Forestry Program at this time. The demand for the product is accelerating by both commercial and individual home owner permit requests. As energy costs increase, this low cost alternative for heating becomes more popular as a supplement to other energy sources.

PRESENT STATUS: Cut backs on U. S. Forest Service pinyon-juniper lands are increasing pressures on BLM stands. An overcut in the Albuquerque District is a fact. None of the BLM woodlands are under any form of intensive management. The BLM does not have enforcement authority for firewood trespass and does not have onsite management at this time.

The estimated allowable cut for BLM woodlands (pinyon-juniper) is 14,000 cords of fuelwood yearly. The permitted use, when combined with trespass use, is estimated to be exceeding allowable cut at the current time.

The New Mexico BLM Forest Unit (timber) has no alternative source of wood for pinyon, due to marginal timber stands, totaling 34,000 acres of which only 21,000 acres can be logged. Further reductions in acreage may result due to wilderness considerations. The primary management objective of the Forest Unit in New Mexico is protection and enhancement of the timber resource.

The BLM does not issue Free Use Permits for vegetative products and must charge a fair market value, regardless of whether the wood is green, dead or down. Exceptions are other governmental agencies, nonprofit organizations and certain mining claimants.

Agency policies differ with regard to prices for firewood. BLM charges \$3.00 per cord for firewood, green dead or down, statewide. USFS prices vary from \$1.50 per cord for home use in the Carson Forest to commercial rates on the Cibola Forest of \$3.75 to \$5.75.

OUTLOOK: The BLM and USFS have initiated a joint task force composed of appropriate representatives from each agency to address problems of the firewood program. As the task force progresses, the New Mexico State Forester, for state and/or private lands and the Soil Conservation Services, for private lands will be expected to participate.

Issues to be addressed are:

1. Whether to charge for permits and if so how much.
2. Permit procedures.
3. Fire problems or other requirements.
4. Signing and identification of use areas.

5. Use of the news media.

6. Surveillance and enforcement of regulations.

The initial recommendations of the task force have been submitted to the BLM State Director and USFS Regional Forester in December 1979. The recommendations will be discussed at the next BLM-USFS cooperative meeting in early 1980. Recommendations could require policy decisions from higher echelons of either agency. The cooperative effort on this issue has been observed with interest by other BLM offices with similar problems.

If all the issues can be resolved to the satisfaction of the agencies, the result should be mutually beneficial to the agencies, the public and the welfare of the woodland resource.

SUBJECT: Land Use Planning and Coal Leasing in Oklahoma

BACKGROUND: The land use planning for the Western Interior Coal Region in SE Oklahoma is in its final stages of completion. The activity planning and regional coal ES will be completed during 1980-1981, with a possible lease sale in 1982.

PRESENT STATUS: One competitive coal lease issued on December 1, 1979 to Great National Corporation, covering 140 acres, with an estimated 200,000 tons of recoverable reserves, at an estimated value of \$7,000,000. There are no other Oklahoma coal sales anticipated for FY 1980. Three PRLA's are scheduled for issuance in 1980.

OUTLOOK: The only problem encountered with the coal leasing program in Oklahoma has been in obtaining surface owners consent. The majority of the surface in Oklahoma is held in fee, with title to the coal deposits in federal ownership. As the result, before any consideration may be given toward leasing, the regulations are explicit that written consent from the surface owner is mandatory allowing the lessee/operator the right to enter and commence surface mining operations. It has been our experience that most owners are reluctant to grant such consent.

SUBJECT: Budget for BLM-New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas-Fiscal Year 1980

BACKGROUND: The Bureau budget process spans several years from inception to actual authorization.

PRESENT STATUS: Following is the authorized budget and manpower for the BLM in the tri-state area:

	Work Month Number	Amount	Procurement	Equipment	Total
TOTAL	6,397	\$11,305,000	\$4,172,363	\$229,237	\$15,706,600

District/Office	Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	When Actually Employed	Temp	Total
Albuquerque	80	2	74	18	174
Socorro	32	1	56	19	108
Las Cruces	39	1	43	11	94
Roswell	37	1	28	2	68
State Office	142	7	85	17	251
Total	330	12	286	67	695
Young Adult Conservation Corps	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	333	12	286	67	698

OUTLOOK: We anticipate receiving 19 additional permanent full-time positions, (mainly energy/coal). Confirmation has not been received from the Washington Office budget at this time, plus additional funding for cadastral survey, wildlife and possibly recreation.

Our biggest funding problem is in range management. The Sacramento Inventory for a grazing environmental impact statement cannot be initiated with the present funding. We did receive \$567,000 for implementation of grazing management plans but it cannot be used for inventory.

Forest management funding is not adequate for woodland management. Minor forest products, mainly firewood which came from pinon-juniper stands are the major forestry problem for the BLM Forest Unit at this time. We do not have the funding capability to handle the priorities of inventory and demand for these forest products.

SUBJECT: Oil, Gas and Geothermal Energy Leasing

BACKGROUND: The Bureau of Land Management is the federal agency charged with leasing federally owned minerals. This includes approximately 25 million sub-surface acres in New Mexico, 500,000 sub-surface acres in Oklahoma and those federally owned minerals acquired by other agencies in Texas. At this time there are some 17,000 mineral leases covering 12 million acres in the three states. Because of heavy activity in the leasing programs the BLM has fallen behind in some of the processing required to manage these leases which has resulted in some criticism.

PRESENT STATUS: On December 1, 1979, we had approximately 1,785 offers pending under noncompetitive public land offers and 659 simultaneous noncompetitive offers. We expect to clear the backlog of noncompetitive public land offers by the end of the fiscal year. We have assigned five Land Law Examiners to work on these.

Proposed changes in the regulations for simultaneous oil and gas leasing were published in the Federal Register on September 28 and October 10, 1979. The BLM received many comments on these proposed regulations.

Assignments of record title and operating rights generated from federal leases have increased during the past several years because of the "energy crunch." The backlog of assignments is slowly diminishing. In fiscal year 1979 this office was able to cut into the backlog of assignments by approximately 1,300 cases. However, the assignments of both record title and operating rights are once again on the increase and may increase the backlog this year.

We expect to schedule six competitive oil and gas lease sales during 1980. These sales will be on lands within known geologic structures of producing oil and gas fields in Eddy, Lea, Chaves, Roosevelt, San Juan and Rio Arriba counties in New Mexico, and several producing counties in Texas and Oklahoma. The first sale scheduled for early 1980 will consist of about 35 parcels in New Mexico, 30 in Oklahoma and six in Texas.

Of interest are tracts in Texas covering military lands with Ellington, Perrin, Laredo and Camp Wallace Air Force Bases. We have a moratorium on noncompetitive oil and gas leasing on acquired military and naval lands, but we are able to offer the known geologic structure lands competitively.

We have 143 geothermal noncompetitive applications pending issuance. About one-third are within national forest lands. We expect to process these applications by the end of 1980. The only proven productive geothermal area is in the Valle Grande Caldera in the Jemez Mountains near Los Alamos, New Mexico. Aminoil and Phillips hold federal leases in the area, but so far none are producing geothermal steam. The producing wells are on private land leases by Union Oil Company of California.

Final rulemaking on management of oil and natural gas pipelines and related facilities on federal lands and reimbursement of costs was published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1979. The new regulations include gathering lines as part of the definition of "pipeline" because they are part of an oil and gas pipeline under the provisions of Sec. 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act. This new procedure is a departure from the past Departmental policy of including gathering lines on leases in the plan of operations on the lease.

There has been some concern regarding the implementation of the regulations. In January, meetings have been scheduled between BLM and U.S. Geological Survey to discuss possible solutions in order to expedite the processing of granting rights-of-ways.

SUBJECT: Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Project

BACKGROUND: This project consists of a carbon dioxide gas well field in southwest Colorado and a 478 mile pipeline to transport the gas from Colorado through New Mexico to the Wasson Oil Field near Denver City, Texas. The carbon dioxide will be injected into the oil wells to enhance oil recovery.

The BLM has been working on this project since 1977. The draft environmental statement made public on July 13, 1979 for a 45-day review and public comment period. Very few comments were received.

This environmental impact statement (EIS) was prepared by the applicant's (Shell Oil Company) contractor working under the guidance of BLM personnel. For BLM this was a new approach in preparing EISs and resulted in an acceptable document. Other federal agencies (U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Forest Service) were consulted during the EIS preparation.

PRESENT STATUS: The final EIS is scheduled to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency February 1980. The following items need to be completed prior to issuing the right-of-way:

1. Endangered Species Act (Section 7) coordination with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
2. Cultural resources survey in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106).

OUTLOOK: The right-of-way is scheduled to be issued in June 1980. There is some concern that the policy of requiring an archeological survey only on federal land may be changed to also require surveys on private land. Should this occur, some additional time may be required prior to issuance.

SUBJECT: Proposed competitive leasing of federally-owned lignite reserves at Camp Swift Military Reservation, Bastrop County, Texas (approximately 30 miles southeast of Austin).

BACKGROUND: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has responsibility for the federally owned Camp Swift lignite deposits. The BLM New Mexico State Office will supervise preparation of an environmental impact statement and conduct the proposed lease sale. Since the lignite reserves underlie a federal military reservation, only Texas governmental entities which produce electrical energy for sale to the public are qualified to bid on the reserves (Section 12, Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976).

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM has established a team to monitor the environmental impact statement (EIS), which will be prepared by a contractor. A request for bids on the EIS contract was issued December 11, 1979. The BLM has begun coordination with other affected federal and Texas state agencies and has conducted one public meeting in Bastrop, Texas (August 1979) to obtain comment on the proposed EIS.

OUTLOOK: The following is the projected schedule for the proposed Camp Swift leasing action:

1. Award of EIS contract - March 1980
2. Publication of draft EIS - September 1980
3. Public comment period - October and November 1980
4. Publication of final EIS - April 1981
5. Competitive lease sale - August 1981
6. Issuance of lease - November 1981

The one major problem area at present is the possibility that two areas of the proposed lease tract may be determined unsuitable for mining. One of the areas contains cemeteries (43 CFR 3461.1(c), unsuitability criterion number 3); the other area contains prehistoric sites which may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (43 CFR 3461.1(g), criterion number 7). Further analysis will be required before a decision can be made on these areas.

SUBJECT: Improving Cooperation and Coordination Between BLM and Public Utilities.

BACKGROUND: A major concern to both the Bureau of Land Management and public utility companies is a need for responsiveness to industry applications and proposals relating to energy development. As a result of this and other concerns a special project team has been established by the BLM, New Mexico State Office, for expediting the processing of applications for these industry energy initiatives. It is the intent of this team to be responsive and establish close working relationships whereby the industry planning process may be blended with the Bureau's planning system.

PRESENT STATUS: The first attempt to open such a line of communication and establish coordination between the BLM and the utilities is with the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). A cooperative approach has been established whereby coordination between PNM and BLM will be enhanced by such items as:

1. Quarterly meetings between BLM and PNM
2. Short-term and long-term proposal projections
3. Scheduling of these projects to ensure timeliness of completion of all environmental and legal requirements.
4. Provide PNM with planning information on identified sensitive areas relating to routing and site selection.
5. Provide for meetings between company and Bureau environmental staffs for describing regulatory requirements and initial review of data.

OUTLOOK: The special project team is developing a booklet for general distribution to utilities that will describe and illustrate all related government requirements and anticipated times for completion of each phase within the Bureau's right-of-way and related processes. This pamphlet is expected to greatly assist by removing "the cloud of mystery" and assist in "cutting through the red tape" by educating industry in Bureau procedures and requirements.

SUBJECT: Navajo Exchange

BACKGROUND: For several years, the Bureau of Land Management has been negotiating with the Navajo Nation to exchange public lands containing unauthorized Indian occupancies for certain Indian fee lands intermingled with public lands and having high resource values. The public lands occupied by the Indians are scattered between Farmington and Grants, New Mexico. The Indian fee lands are located in the Malpais south of grants. Tentative negotiations have identified approximately 80,000 acres of Indian fee to be acquired from the Indians and 57,000 acres of public land to be disposed of to the Indians. The Navajos have taken the position that they will not exchange unless they can take the public land in trust status rather than in fee. BLM has filed an application to withdraw the public lands to protect them from further conflicts during the process of completing the exchange.

PRESENT STATUS: Further exchange negotiations are awaiting special legislation being sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enable the Indians to take the public lands in a trust status rather than in fee. The Bureau of Land Management is attempting to process the protective withdrawal to completion in order to expedite the exchange process by minimizing conflicts.

OUTLOOK: Completion of this mutually benefitting action is entirely dependent on the proposed legislation at this point. If the necessary legislation is enacted, the exchange can proceed in a series of two or more actions encompassing first the unencumbered lands followed by conflict resolution and successive exchanges.

SUBJECT: Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP)

BACKGROUND: In December of 1976, the Department of Energy made application for approximately 17,200 acres of public land in southeastern New Mexico east of Carlsbad for the development of underground facilities for the storage of nuclear wastes and experimental work relating thereto.

A two year statutory segregative effect was initiated by publication of the application on December 16, 1976. Site characterization and environmental studies required more than two years. In order to extend the segregative effect, DOE filed a new application in November of 1978 which was published on November 15, 1978.

PRESENT STATUS: DOE is attempting to continue site characterization studies at the present time. The withdrawal applications filed by DOE will require action by the Bureau of Land Management upon completion of these studies. Actions by the Bureau of Land Management will be strongly influenced by administration policy relative to the storage of nuclear wastes.

Questions have been raised as to whether or not the second DOE application had the legal effect of continuing the segregative effect. This question has been addressed to the Solicitor's Office in Washington. No answer has been given to date. A mining claim location denied by BLM as a result of the assumed segregative effect of the second application is also on appeal before the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

OUTLOOK: Concern about the handling and storage of nuclear wastes is reflected by the administration and Congress in continued appropriations for studies. It is probable that the WIPP proposal will continue to be considered as one of several proposals for the storage of nuclear waste.

The subject is highly controversial and involves questions of federal verses states rights.

SUBJECT: Wilderness Review

BACKGROUND: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 mandated a wilderness review for the BLM. The mandate was to:

1. Identify public lands with wilderness characteristics.
2. Study lands with wilderness characteristics to determine whether or not they are suitable for wilderness designation.
3. Make wilderness suitability recommendations through the Secretary of the Interior to the President.
4. Protect lands with wilderness characteristics from activities which might impair their suitability for designation as wilderness until they are formally dropped from further wilderness consideration.

The BLM has divided this wilderness review into three principle phases:

1. Inventory - Where BLM with public involvement, identifies lands with wilderness characteristics. These lands become Wilderness Study Areas.
2. Study - Where the benefits of wilderness are weighed against other potential uses of the Wilderness Study Area.
3. Reporting - Where the BLM assembles all relevant information and submits it, along with a wilderness suitability recommendation, to the President.

PRESENT STATUS: The BLM is presently involved in the final phases of inventory, i.e., identification of Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM will present their Wilderness Study Area recommendations for a 90-day public comment period beginning in March. A final decision on Wilderness Study Areas is scheduled for September 30, 1980.

Once identified, Wilderness Study Areas will be "studied" in the BLM land use planning system. This is where wilderness is one of many potential land uses considered when making multiple use decisions.

The Interim Management Policy for Wilderness Study Areas was released December 12, 1979. This important document outlines how Wilderness Study Areas will be managed.

Attached is a list of roadless areas undergoing intensive inventory to determine which should become Wilderness Study Areas.

OUTLOOK: The Wilderness Study Area decisions are significant since the Interim Management Policy will apply to these areas until Congress acts on them. We expect Congress will act rapidly on Wilderness Study Areas with high energy potential. However, there can be no prediction on areas without such significant resource conflicts.

SUMMARY TABLE III
SUMMARY BY COUNTY OF
INVENTORY UNITS TO BE
INTENSIVELY INVENTORIED
FOR WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Inventory Unit Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
McKinley	Albuquerque	Chaco	010-003	9,280
	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	010-020	<u>21,020</u>
				30,300
Torrance	Albuquerque	Manzano	010-92	1,000
Taos	Albuquerque	Windmill	010-33	9,600
	Albuquerque	La Olla	010-36	<u>12,160</u>
				21,760
Sandoval	Albuquerque	Ignacio Chavez	010-020	8,320
	Albuquerque	Chamisa	010-021	10,560
	Albuquerque	Cabazon	010-022	8,320
	Albuquerque	Empedrado	010-063	7,350
	Albuquerque	San Ysidro	010-013	7,680
	Albuquerque	Penististuja	010-012	7,680
	Albuquerque	Chijuilla	010-15	11,500
	Albuquerque	Ojito	010-24	<u>7,680</u>
				69,090
San Juan	Albuquerque	Bisti	010-57	3,520
	Albuquerque	As-shi-sle-pah	010-09	7,040
	Albuquerque	De-na-zin	010-04	24,680
	Albuquerque	Rattlesnake	010-90	4,500
	Albuquerque	Simon	010-91	<u>3,500</u>
				43,240
San Miguel	Albuquerque	Sabinosa	010-055	15,360
Rio Arriba	Albuquerque	Navajo Peak	010-059	4,600
	Albuquerque	San Antonio	010-35	<u>16,000</u>
				20,600

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<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Inventory Unit Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Santa Fe	Albuquerque	Seco	010-056	8,960
Socorro	Socorro	Coyote	020-036	9,600
	Socorro	Presilla	020-037	12,600
	Socorro	Jornada Lava Flow	020-055	21,000
	Socorro	Canyon	020-061	8,300
	Socorro	Devil's Backbone	020-047A	9,200
	Socorro	Devil's Reach	020-047B	1,140
	Socorro	Magdalena	020-048A	8,800
	Socorro	Add on to Magdalena	020-048B	320
	Socorro	Add on to Magdalena	020-048C	400
	Socorro	Ladrones	020-016	47,400
	Socorro	Stallion	020-040	42,700
	Socorro	Las Canas	020-038	19,000
	Socorro	Veranito	020-035	7,100
	Socorro	Padillo	020-051	24,800
	Socorro	Little Yucca	020-053	20,800
	Socorro	Big Yucca	020-064	5,900
	Socorro	Lumbre	020-056A	10,700
	Socorro	Crawford Hollow	020-056B	12,240
Socorro	Las Cruces	Jornada Lava Flow	030-081	16,430
	Las Cruces	Potter	030-086	8,535
				286,965
Catron	Socorro	Eagle Peak	020-019	45,200
	Socorro	Mesita Blanca	020-018	27,000
	Socorro	Pelona	020-044	53,000
	Socorro	Divide	020-045	18,000
				148,240
Valencia	Socorro	Offspring	020-065	3,600
	Socorro	Shoemaker	020-27B	7,760
	Socorro	Cebolla Canyon	020-007	24,700
	Socorro	Sand Canyon	020-008	28,900
	Socorro	Petaca Pinta	020-014	14,800
				79,760

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<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Inventory Unit Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Luna	Las Cruces	Cooks Peak	030-031	28,000
	Las Cruces	Florida Mountains	030-034	75,310
	Las Cruces	Cedar Mountains	030-042	<u>8,440</u>
				111,750
Dona Ana	Las Cruces	East Potrillo Mountains	030-051	26,300
	Las Cruces	West Potrillo Mountains	030-052	280,200
	Las Cruces	Aden Lava Flow	030-053	33,010
	Las Cruces	Robledo Mountains	030-063	38,670
	Las Cruces	Las Uvas Mountains	030-065	37,760
	Las Cruces	Magdalena Mountains	030-066	82,247
	Las Cruces	Mine House Spring	030-074	<u>7,710</u>
				505,897
Sierra	Las Cruces	Jornada Lava Flow	030-081	16,430
	Las Cruces	Potter	030-086	<u>8,535</u>
Lincoln	Las Cruces	Little Black Peak	030-109	18,800
	Las Cruces	Carrizozo Lava Flow	030-110A	<u>33,080</u>
				51,880
Otero	Las Cruces	Sacramento Escarpment	030-104B	5,320
	Las Cruces	Brokeoff Mountains	030-112	58,200
	Las Cruces	Little Dog Canyon	030-114	16,455
	Las Cruces	Pup Canyon	030-115	3,040
	Las Cruces	Rim	030-124	6,050
	Las Cruces	Wind Mountains	030-135	7,720
	Las Cruces	Flat Top	030-136	5,340
	Las Cruces	Alamo Mountains	030-137	5,090
	Las Cruces	Culp	030-152	11,080
	Las Cruces	West Garden	030-155	11,760
	Las Cruces	Bug Scuffle Canyon	030-165	<u>5,720</u>
				135,775

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<u>County</u>	<u>BLM District</u>	<u>Inventory Unit Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Hidalgo	Las Cruces	Rodeo	030-001	5,600
	Las Cruces	Black Mountains	030-003	6,560
	Las Cruces	Granite Gap (South)	030-006	25,860
	Las Cruces	Cowboy Spring	030-007	6,880
	Las Cruces	Millsite Creek	030-008	9,720
	Las Cruces	Beacon Hill	030-009	52,860
	Las Cruces	UHI Draw	030-012	30,660
	Las Cruces	Gila Box	030-023	16,000
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	030-026	14,880
	Las Cruces	Mud Springs Peak	030-027	10,500
	Las Cruces	Big Hatchet Mountains	030-035	120,170
	Las Cruces	Sierra Rica	030-036	28,760
	Las Cruces	Alamo Hueco	030-038	<u>12,540</u>
				378,650
Grant	Las Cruces	Gila Box	030-023	800
	Las Cruces	Red Rock	030-025	14,460
	Las Cruces	Blue Creek	030-026	31,700
	Las Cruces	Mud Springs	030-027	2,400
	Las Cruces	Grapevine Spring	030-028	5,560
	Las Cruces	High Lonesome	030-029	12,640
	Las Cruces	Cedar Mountains	030-042	<u>205,216</u>
				272,776
Chavez	Roswell	Mescalero Sands	060-501	10,800
Eddy	Roswell	Lonesome Ridge	060-801	1,763
	Roswell	Jurnigan-West	060-802	4,480
	Roswell	Lechuguilla Canyon-South	060-803	3,200
	Roswell	Texas Hill-West	060-810A	7,520
	Roswell	Texas Hill-West	060-810B	5,205
	Roswell	Texas Hill-West	060-810E	5,740
	Roswell	Calamity Cove	060-814	680
	Roswell	Mudgetts	060-819A	3,520
	Roswell	Mudgetts	060-819B	213
Eddy	Roswell	Fawn Valley	060-820	725
	Las Cruces	Devil's Den Canyon	030-145	320
	Las Cruces	McKittrick Canyon	030-146	<u>200</u>
				33,566

SUBJECT: Rio Grande and Red River (Wild and Scenic Rivers) water quality study and water rights issues.

BACKGROUND: Forty-eight miles of the Rio Grande downstream from the Colorado State line and the lower 4 miles of the Red River were designated as one of the "instant" components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Bureau of Land Management, as the managing agency of the Rio Grande and Red River segments, is directed to administer this component "in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system." As one of the "instant" wild and scenic rivers, there is little information available on the features that led to its designation, especially with regard to water quality. One of the major impacts to the Rio Grande-Red River Wild and Scenic River is due to the mining and milling of molybdenum in the Red River drainage. In order to administer the Rio Grande and Red River segment for the protection and enhancement of its scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values (which are closely related to water quality), the Bureau of Land Management initiated a water quality monitoring program of these rivers in 1978. This water quality study is being conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, Carson National Forest and the U. S. Geological Survey and in coordination with the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division.

As a separate issue, a general adjudication of the water rights in the Red River stream system was initiated in 1974 (State of New Mexico, ex. rel. S.E. Reynolds, State Engineer, vs. Molycorp, Inc., et al., Civil No. 9780). The report of the Special Master, filed in January 1976 with regard to this litigation, did not at that time recognize any claims of the United States for instream flows in the Red River. Therefore, the Special Master's report of 1976 was modified by court order in December 1978 to include the determination of whether the United States has a legally recognizable right to a minimum instream flow in the Red River by virtue of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968. Since January 1979, the BLM has been involved in pretrial proceedings to quantify the instream flow needs in the lower Red River and to claim a federal reserved water right to unappropriated waters that are necessary to protect and maintain the particular scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, geologic, historic, cultural, or other values that led to the Red River's designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values are the purposes for which the BLM will seek an instream flow. Since water quality is related to these values, instream flows for the protection of water quality are also included to protect the above values, the water quality monitoring study therefore indirectly relates to this water right litigation in progress and has provided valuable data for use in this case. This case, involving federal reserved water rights based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, is the first such case in the Nation and important because of its precedential value.

PRESENT STATUS: The water quality study has been in continued operation since October 1978 consisting of eight stations on the Red River, four on the Rio Grande and one on Arroyo Hondo that are sampled approximately once a month.

The Red River water right litigation is presently scheduled to come to trial in January 1980 with some chance for postponement to allow BLM and MolyCorp, Inc. to enter out-of-court negotiations. The U. S. Attorney's Office requested such negotiations with MolyCorp, but has not received a reply to date. Depositions from witnesses have been completed and parties are making final preparations for this trial.

OUTLOOK: The water quality study will be continued at about the present level for an indefinite period to time until the objectives of the study have been met. The data will be used to establish the base line water quality which will be useful in future reviews and revisions of discharge permit limitations and state water quality standards.

Although the Red River water rights litigation will most likely be settled in court, the BLM is confident that the designated portion of the Red River has an express federal reserved water right in waters unappropriated as of October 2, 1968, based on the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, to protect the scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife and other values of these rivers. The outcome of this case will have great significance nationally to the other components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

County	Bureau of Land Management	National Park Service	Water & Power Resources	Corps of Engineers	Energy Research & Development Agency	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Fish & Wildlife Service	National Aeronautics & Space Agency	Agriculture Research Service	Int'l Boundary & Water Commission	Forest Service	Total by County
Bernillo	15,208	-0-	-0-	20,702	4,595	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	74,119	114,704
Catron	593,742	533	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,223,413	2,817,688
Chaves	1,175,934	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	23,310	-0-	-0-	-0-	40,332	1,239,576
Cotton	1,251	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,653	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,618	15,532
Curry	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	0
De Baca	35,343	-0-	4,565	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	39,908
Dona Ana	1,143,799	50,393	418	486,267	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,198	105,713	8,173	-0-	1,790,961
Elddy	1,403,083	44,195	27,211	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	135,019	1,609,508
Grant	292,472	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	884,193	1,176,665
Graham	49,584	-0-	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	34	-0-	-0-	49,858
Harding	603	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	70,545	71,148
Hidalgo	740,771	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	76,589	817,360
Lea	430,054	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	430,054
Lincoln	504,729	-0-	-0-	172,160	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	398,738	1,075,627
Los Alamos	-0-	6,483	-0-	-0-	24,575	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30,174	61,232
Luna	746,747	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	746,747
McKinley	249,992	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	186,862	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	181,171	618,025
Mora	7,561	721	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	104,072	112,354
Otero	929,387	84,706	-0-	1,459,752	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	563,472	3,037,317
Quay	819	-0-	1,026	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,895
Rio Arriba	560,719	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,411,734	1,972,453
Roosevelt	7,706	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,231	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10,937
Sandoval	546,847	22,352	-0-	-0-	-0-	480	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	397,998	967,677
San Juan	843,361	21,176	82	-0-	-0-	36,266	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	900,885
San Miguel	47,692	341	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,614	-0-	-0-	-0-	338,937	394,584
Santa Fe	72,147	826	-0-	-0-	3,847	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	250,474	327,294
Sierra	824,687	-0-	19,650	517,754	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	632	384,274	1,746,997
Socorro	965,016	371	4,055	39,170	-0-	-0-	278,766	-0-	-0-	-0-	630,652	1,918,030
Taos	213,497	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	484,220	697,717
Torrance	44,373	240	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	154,017	198,630
Union	758	680	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	57,534	58,972
Valencia	410,090	1,040	-0-	-0-	-0-	13,385	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	337,912	762,427
	12,858,052	234,067	57,247	2,695,855	33,017	236,993	315,594	4,198	105,747	8,805	9,241,207	25,790,762

LAND OWNED OR HELD IN TRUST BY NEW MEXICO INDIAN TRIBES

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ute Mtn. Ute	San Juan	104,978	104,978
Jicarilla	Rio Arriba	606,981	742,315
	Sandoval	135,334	
Mescalero	Otero	460,402	460,402
Ramah Navajo	Valencia	127,271	133,591
	McKinley	6,320	
Zuni	McKinley	323,436	408,404
	Valencia	84,968	
Acoma	Valencia	249,644	249,644
Cochiti	Sandoval	28,779	28,779
Isleta	Bernalillo	113,716	211,017
	Valencia	81,001	
	Torrence	16,300	
Jemez	Sandoval	88,860	88,860
Laguna	Valencia	335,559	445,007
	Bernalillo	47,034	
	Sandoval	62,414	
Sandia	Bernalillo	5,280	22,884
	Sandoval	17,604	
San Felipe	Sandoval	48,924	48,924
Santa Ana	Sandoval	72,607	72,607
Santo Domingo	Sandoval	65,480	69,260
	Santa Fe	3,780	
Zia	Sandoval	121,807	121,807
Nambe	Santa Fe	19,076	19,076

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total</u>
Picuris	Taos	14,947	14,947
Pojoaque	Santa Fe	11,601	11,601
San Ildefonso	Santa Fe Sandoval	25,556 640	26,196
Santa Clara	Rio Arriba Sandoval Santa Fe,	26,924 16,420 2,400	45,744
San Juan	Rio Arriba	12,238	12,238
Taos	Taos	95,334	95,334
Tesuque	Santa Fe	16,811	16,811
Navajo	San Juan & McKinley	3,514,765	3,514,765
Also Indian Cultural Center, owned by 19 Pueblos in N.M.--Bernalillo		<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL		6,965,203	6,965,203

ACRES OF FEDERAL LAND IN NEW MEXICO

AGENCY	TOTAL
Bureau of Land Management	12,858,052
Forest Service	9,241,207
Corps of Engineers	2,695,855
Bureau of Indian Affairs	236,993
National Park Service	234,057
Fish and Wildlife Service	315,584
Agriculture Research Service	105,747
Water and Power Resources Service	57,247
Energy Research and Development Agency	33,017
Int'l Boundary and Water Commission	8,805
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,198
TOTAL	25,790,762

Area of New Mexico in Acres

Land	Inland Waters	Total
77,766,400	99,840	77,866,240
TOTAL FEDERAL - 25,790,762 or 33%		

An acre is a unit of land measure which contains 43,560 square feet. Normally an acre is a square, 208.7 feet on each side. A football field contains about 1.03 acres ±.

Public Lands under the Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau
of Land Management, 1979, (in Acres) NEW MEXICO

COUNTY	PUBLIC LAND
Bernalillo	15,288
Catron	593,742
Chaves	1,175,934
Colfax	1,215
Curry	0
De Baca	35,343
Dona Ana	1,143,799
Eddy	1,403,083
Grant	292,472
Guadalupe	49,584
Harding	603
Hidalgo	740,771
Lea	430,054
Lincoln	504,729
Los Alamos	0
Luna	746,747
McKinley	249,992
Mora	7,561
Otero	929,387
Quay	819
Rio Arriba	560,719
Roosevelt	7,706
Sandoval	546,847
San Juan	843,361
San Miguel	47,692
Santa Fe	72,147
Sierra	824,687
Socorro	965,016
Taos	213,497
Torrance	44,373
Union	758
Valencia	410,090
TOTAL	12,858,052

*In addition, BLM manages resources on 515,000 acres on
McGregor Range Military Reservation.

Public Lands Under the Exclusion Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1979, Oklahoma

COUNTY	ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND
Beaver	257.00
Beckham	106.72
Blaine	423.00
Caddo	61.18
Canadian	267.46
Cimarron	540.91
Cleveland	494.00
Coal	41.00
Cotton	98.51
Custer	77.00
Dewey	531.00
Ellis	443.00
Grady	30.00
Greer	76.42
Harmon	166.05
Harper	1.20
Haskell	1,212.00
Jackson	102.00
Jefferson	248.25
Kay	4.10
Kingfisher	200.00
Kiowa	146.25
Latimer	77.82
Le Flore	17.00
Logan	31.80
Major	86.69
Oklahoma	14.19
Pawnee	47.82
Pottowatomie	29.35
Pushmataha	29.00
Roger Mills	108.05
Texas	106.68
Tillman	440.00
Woods	325.00
Woodward	80.00
TOTAL	6,920.45

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - STATEWIDE

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 41,230	239,663	13,439	11,395
	H 48	315		
Authorized Active Use	C 165,066	1,245,513	97,463	122,310
	H 2,083	18,457		
Free Use Licenses	C 462	3,786	4,970	11,042
	H 327	3,700		
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 165,528	1,249,299	102,433	133,352
	H 2,410	22,157		
Exchange of Use	C 187	777	135	435
	H 12	180		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 165,715	1,250,076	102,568	133,787
	H 2,422	22,337		
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 270,705				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 1,406,200				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 523,043 Big Game: 65,462				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 1,245				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 1,353		108	1,468
	H 7			
Free Use	C 75		173	259
	H 11			
Crossing				
TOTAL	C 1,428		281	1,727
	H 18			
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	13		5	18
Number of Term Permits	6		0	6

AUM - Animal Unit Month, a unit of measure which is the amount of forage required to maintain one cow or five sheep for one month.

Authorized Active Use - Use of the rangeland authorized by grazing permit or license.

Authorized Nonuse - Nonuse of the rangeland which is authorized for conservation or other reasons.

Free Use - Small, subsistence livestock grazing use for which no fee is charged.

Crossing Permit - Authorization to cross public land with livestock.

Exchange of Use - An agreement with a rancher having control over non-federal lands interspersed and normally grazed in conjunction with the surrounding federal land.

Regular Operator - A rancher who pays an annual fee for livestock grazing on public land.

Free Use Operator - A rancher who doesn't pay an annual fee for livestock grazing.

Crossing Operator - A person holding a permit which allows him to drive or herd his livestock across public land.

Term Permit - A long term, generally 10 years, permit for livestock grazing.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Livestock And Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 12,100	57,191	7,722	6,235
	H 32	211		
Authorized Active Use	C 25,214	138,267	13,778	11,570
	H 214	1,707		
Free Use Licenses	C 462	3,786	4,970	11,042
	H 327	3,700		
Crossing Permits	C 0	0	0	0
	H 0	0		
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 25,676	142,053	18,748	22,612
	H 541	5,407		
Exchange of Use	C 112	309	135	435
	H 12	180		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 25,788	142,362	18,883	23,047
	H 553	5,587		
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 45,224				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 170,996				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 204,871 Big Game: 37,712				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 619				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 441			
	H 5		38	484
Free Use	C 75			
	H 11		173	249
Crossings	C			
	H 0		0	0
TOTAL	C 516			
	H 16		201	733
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 6			
	H 1		5	12
Number of Term Permits		0	0	0

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - ROSWELL DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses		Sheep and Goats	
	(Number)	(AUMs)	(Number)	(AUMs)
Authorized Nonuse	15,695	109,217	5,706	5,133
Authorized Active Use	C 62,334 H 838	407,210 5,626	75,892	92,080
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 62,334 H 838	407,210 5,626	75,892	92,080
Exchange of Use	71	426		
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 62,405 H 838	407,636 5,626	75,892	92,080
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 139,135				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 505,342				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for: Livestock: 737,522 Big Game: 14,750				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 426				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	321		57	378
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	321		57	378
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	4		0	4
Number of Term Permits	0		0	0

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - SOCORRO DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMS)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMS)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 2,889	25,620		
	H 3	26	0	0
Authorized Active Use	C 22,563	203,319		
	H 307	3,500	0	0
Free Use Licenses	C 0	0		
	H 0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	C 0	0		
	H 0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 22,563	203,319		
	H 307	3,500	0	0
Exchange of Use	C 14	60		
	H 0	0	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 22,577	203,379		
	H 307	3,500	0	0
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 22,870				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 208,819				
Estimated grazing capacity in AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 283,706 Big Game: 13,000				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 200				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	C 219			
	H 2		0	221
Free Use	C 0			
	H 0		0	0
Crossings	C 0			
	H 0		0	0
TOTAL	C 219			
	H 2		0	221
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	C 2			2
	H 0		0	0
Number of Term Permits		2	0	2

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

Livestock and Range Data	Cattle and Horses (Number) (AUMs)		Sheep and Goats (Number) (AUMs)	
Authorized Nonuse	C 10,546	77,635	11	27
	H 13	78		
Authorized Active Use	C 54,955	496,717	7,793	18,660
	H 724	7,624		
Free Use Licenses	0	0	0	0
Crossing Permits	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LICENSED OBLIGATION	C 54,955	496,717	7,793	18,660
	H 724	7,624		
Exchange of Use	4	42	0	0
TOTAL AUTHORIZED USE	C 54,959	496,759	7,793	18,660
	H 724	7,624		
Total number of livestock of all classes licensed: 63,476				
Total AUMs of forage required of licensed livestock: 523,043				
Estimated Grazing capacity of AUMs of federal range available for:				
Livestock: 523,043 Big Game: 0				
Estimated grazing capacity of AUMs of nonfederal land administered by agreement: 0				
Type of Operators	Cattle & Horses		Sheep & Goats	Total
Regular	372		13	385
Free Use	0		0	0
Crossing	0		0	0
TOTAL	372		13	385
Number of Exchange of Use Licenses	2		0	2
Number of Term Permits	4		0	4

BLM PROGRAMMED FUNDS, NEW MEXICO FY 1980

FUNDS	TOTAL PROGRAMMED
4110 Energy, Onshore	\$2,591,000
4130 Non-Energy, Onshore	428,000
4210 Lands and Realty	1,386,000
4310 Forest Management	56,000
4320 Range Management	2,701,000
4330 Recreation Management	593,000
4340 Soil, Water and Air Management	976,000
4350 Wildlife Habitat Management	722,000
4360 Fire Management	107,000
4410 Planning	933,000
4420 Data Management	275,000
4520 BLM Program Option Surveys	307,200
4530 Forest Service Option Surveys	37,800
4610 Presuppression	178,000
4700 Administration & Law Enforcement	25,000
4800 Program Services	2,136,000
4920 Reimbursement/Resource Copy Fees	104,000
4930 Reimbursement/Copy Fees Surface Resources	205,000
2120 Recreation Construction	8,000
2130 Transportation Construction	104,000
2140 Land & Easement Acquisition	95,000
2210 Building Maintenance	21,000
2220 Recreation Maintenance	188,000
2230 Transportation Maintenance	125,000
5100 Expenses, ROW Processing	70,100
5320 Expenses, Repair of Land and Facilities	6,500
8100 Range Improvements	1,188,000
8200 Range Improvements (LU Lands)	36,000
9200 Recreation Development Operations	1,000
9400 Land & Water Conservation Fund	93,000
9800 Cadastral Survey	10,000
TOTAL	<u>\$15,706,600</u>

This is the total spend by BLM in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas for all resource management programs, including employee's salary.

Bureau of Land Management Permanent Employees

Albuquerque District	80
Socorro District	32
Las Cruces District	39
Roswell District	37
State Office, Santa Fe	<u>145</u>

TOTAL

333

Estimated Recreation Visitor Days on Public Land
Under the Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1979

Unit	Camping	Picnicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sightseeing	Water sports	Winter sports	Off-road vehicles	Other	TOTAL
Fee sites-----										
Non-fee sites (developed)-----	43,300	79,200	24,825	5,000	73,000	48,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	297,325
Undeveloped sites (no facilities)---	15,400	37,925	29,125	300,000	6,000,400	39,180	3,400	159,700	111,600	6,696,730
Use other than above										
TOTAL-----	58,700	117,125	53,950	305,000	6,073,400	87,180	4,400	169,700	113,600	6,994,055

Recreation Visitor Day - A measure of recreation use. This is an aggregation of 12 visitor hours. A visitor hour is the presence of one or more persons on lands or water for recreation purposes for continuous, intermittent or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes.

Estimated Recreation Visits to Public Lands
Under the Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, 1979

Units	Camping	Picnicking	Fishing	Hunting	Sightseeing	Water sports	Winter sports	Off-road vehicles	Other	TOTAL
Fee sites-----										
Non-fee sites (developed)-----	41,500	160,500	19,000	131,000	233,000	74,400	14,000	12,000	18,000	703,400
Undeveloped sites (no facilities)---	13,800	42,400	25,900	450,200	12,191,000	31,320	1,900	161,925	179,200	13,496,455
Use other than above										
TOTAL-----	55,400	202,900	44,900	463,300	12,424,000	105,720	15,900	173,925	197,200	14,199,855

Developed Recreation Sites - New Mexico

Recreation Sites	Developed Acres	Camp Units	Picnic Units	Total
Three Rivers	760	-	6	6
Aguirre Spring	600	35	-	35
Datil Well	20	22	3	25
Rio Grande Wild River	1200	47	-	47
Santa Cruz Lake	80	29	-	29
Santa Cruz Lake Overlook	80	-	8	8
Angel Peak	275	16	-	16
Narrows	10	3	-	3
Sandstone Bluffs <u>1/</u>	-	-	-	-
Total	3025	152	17	169

1/ Site has been destroyed by vandalism.

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - NEW MEXICO - FISCAL YEAR 1979
(10/1/78 - 9/30/79)

	Leases	Acreage	Filings
OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	167	201,317.42	
Simultaneous	617	575,912.33	471,744
Competitive	70	13,740.18	
TOTAL Oil and Gas	854	790,696.93	471,744
<hr/>			
GEO THERMAL			
Noncompetitive	0	0	
Competitive	7	8,767.78	
TOTAL Geothermal	7	8,767.78	
<hr/>			
GRAND TOTAL	861	799,464.71	471,744
<hr/>			

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - OKLAHOMA - FISCAL YEAR 1979

OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	7	746.14	
Simultaneous	73	23,664.86	18,974
Competitive	51	4,950.20	
TOTAL	131	29,361.20	18,974
<hr/>			

MINERAL LEASES ISSUED - TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1979

OIL AND GAS			
Noncompetitive	1	450.77	
Simultaneous	11	5,232.73	4,717
Competitive	0	0	
TOTAL	12	5,683.50	4,717
<hr/>			

TOTAL LEASES - NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, TEXAS - FISCAL YEAR 1979

OIL AND GAS	997	825,741.63	
GEO THERMAL	7	8,767.78	

CURRENT MINERAL LEASES

<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Oil and Gas	13,915	10,262,314.03
Geothermal	113	204,101.00
Coal	28	40,905.37
Potassium	124	169,476.97
Sodium	1	80.00
Hardrock	2	608.10

<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Oil and Gas	2,828	429,285.00
Coal	46	74,140.57

<u>TEXAS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Oil and Gas	394	286,768.63

GRAND TOTAL - New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas	17,451	11,467,679.67
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Mineral leasing and disposition is authorized by the General Mining Law of 1872, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and the Materials Disposal Act of 1947.

COAL LEASES

Leasing federal coal for development is authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. This Act set up procedures for the orderly development of coal with a royalty payment to the government based upon production.

<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>Oklahoma</u>	<u>Texas</u>
Coal Leases	28.00	46.00	0
Acreage Under Lease	40,905.37	74,140.57	0
Preference Applications			
Pending	28.00	4.00	0
Competitive Applications			
Pending	3.00	7.00	2

OIL AND GAS LEASING - EIGHT MOST ACTIVE COUNTIES IN NEW MEXICO

<u>County</u>	<u>Non-Producing Number of Leases</u>	<u>Acreages</u>
Chaves	1,594	1,238,847
Lea	1,038	387,065
Eddy	1,680	746,179
San Juan	518	345,403
McKinley	432	379,669
Rio Arriba	228	140,702
Sandoval	651	531,128
Roosevelt	357	124,198
 TOTAL	 <u>6,498*</u>	 <u>3,893,191*</u>

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Producing Leases</u>	<u>Acreages</u>
Chaves	237	140,111.36
Eddy	1,603	772,281.71
Lea	822	354,554.86
McKinley	28	8,256.16
Rio Arriba	905	884,887.92
Roosevelt	97	54,956.91
Sandoval	67	65,941.04
San Juan	1,356	963,348.07
 TOTAL	 <u>5,115**</u>	 <u>3,244,338.03**</u>

*As of November 8, 1979

**As of August 31, 1979

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1979, (in acres)
ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands		Total	Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts		LU	Other	
Bernalillo	5,437	9,851	15,288	0	0	15,288
Colfax	0	1,215	1,215	0	0	1,215
Harding	0	603	603	0	0	603
McKinley	24,013	200,145	224,158	25,834	0	249,992
Mora	0	7,561	7,561	0	0	7,561
Rio Arriba	487,629	32,277	519,906	23,617	17,196	560,719
Sandoval	353,648	9,144	362,792	161,191	22,864	546,847
San Juan	643,133	198,633	841,766	0	1,595	843,361
San Miguel	0	47,692	47,692	0	0	47,692
Santa Fe	58,285	12,040	70,325	0	1,822	72,147
Taos	184,164	7,662	191,826	0	21,671	213,497
Torrance	0	43,613	43,613	0	0	43,613
Union	0	758	758	0	0	758
Total	1,756,309	571,194	2,327,503	210,642	65,148	2,603,293

Additionally the Albuquerque District has responsibility for management of public land resources in Oklahoma.

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1979, (in acres)
SOCORRO DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands		Total	Reserved Lands		Total
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts		LU	Other	
Catron	572,393	21,349	593,742	0	0	593,742
Sierra	14,111	505	14,616	0	0	14,616
Socorro	759,054	61,072	820,126	0	3,997	842,123
Torrance	0	760	760	0	0	760
Valencia	350,628	58,232	408,860	0	1,230	410,090
Total	1,696,186	141,918	1,838,104	0	5,227	1,843,331

Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1979, (in acres)
LAS CRUCES DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Chaves	26,666	0	26,666	0	0	26,666
Dona Ana	1,112,121	0	1,112,121	2,870	28,808	1,143,799
Eddy	2,002	520	2,522	0	0	2,522
Grant	150,380	65,893	216,273	0	76,199	292,472
Hidalgo	605,590	78,370	683,960	640	56,171	740,771
Lincoln	94,613	9,908	104,521	0	553	105,074
Luna	631,476	36,909	668,385	0	78,362	746,747
Otero	882,671	13,564	896,235	0	11,451	907,686
Sierra	718,953	26,904	745,857	0	64,214	810,071
Socorro	122,853	0	122,853	0	40	122,893
Total	4,374,325	232,068	4,579,393	3,510	315,798	4,898,701

Lands Adminis-
tered by BLM
Arizona

104,994	422	105,416	15,815	121,321
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Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the
Bureau of Land Management, 1979, (in acres)
ROSWELL DISTRICT

County	Vacant Public Lands			Reserved Lands		
	Within Grazing Districts	Outside Grazing Districts	Total	LU	Other	Total
Chaves	1,045,380	103,848	1,149,228	0	0	1,149,268
De Baca	80	35,263	35,343	0	0	35,343
Eddy	1,385,483	40	1,385,523	12,854	2,184	1,400,561
Guadalupe	0	49,584	49,584	0	0	49,584
Lea	355,547	74,427	429,974	0	80	430,054
Lincoln	250,625	148,950	399,575	0	80	399,655
Otero	21,253	448	21,701	0	0	21,701
Quay	0	440	440	0	379	819
Roosevelt	0	7,706	7,706	0	0	7,706
Total	3,058,368	420,706	3,479,074	12,854	2,763	3,494,691

Land Disposal, 1979 - New Mexico

<u>Sales</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Color-of-Title	1	0.42	\$1.25

<u>Leases</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Price</u>
Airport	5	852.46	\$ 50.00
Small Tract Lease	1	7.35	600.00
Water Well	1	40.00	150.00
R & PP*	65	12,401.00	2,222.00
Occupancy Leases	2	9.97	448.00

Rights of Way Permits Approved
FY 1979

575

*The Recreation & Public Purposes Act of 1926 authorized transfer by sale or lease, Tracts of public use by governmental units or certain non-profit organizations. Typical uses are parks, recreation sites, and sanitary land fills.

**15 to cities, 6 to villages, 1 to military, 38 to County Commissions, 4 to non-profit organizations, 1 to school district.

Sale - Outright transfer of title from the Federal Government for a fee.

Lease - A temporary lease from the Federal Government requiring an annual rental fee.

RECEIPTS - MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Sources	FY 79 (Oct. 1978 to Sept. 1979)		FY 78 (Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1978)	
	New Mexico	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Oklahoma
Mineral Leasing	\$148,748,968	\$2,484,435	\$119,401,343.83	\$7,168,608.71
Sale of Land & Materials				
Material	23,085	-0-	21,505.22	-0-
Timber	26,105	-0-	15,834.60	-0-
Land	89,918	-0-	108,064.88	-0-
Grazing Fee	2,851,759	308	2,529,893.06	697.62
Fees & Commissions	4,987,373	31,284	3,906,940.31	749,814.14
Right-of-Way Rental	169,093	-0-	184,564.21	-0-
Rent of Land	48,453	70,701	30,224.93	107,373.30
Other	21,972	5,175	28,253.62	1,509.80
TOTAL	\$156,966,726	\$2,951,903	\$126,226,624.66	\$8,028,003.57

Distribution of the receipts from BLM resource management is set by the various laws, i.e., the Mineral Leasing Act, Taylor Grazing Act, etc. This division is as follows:

Receipts from:	To State & Counties	U.S. Treas General Fund	Reclamation & Range Betterment Funds
Leaseable Minerals (oil, gas, potash, etc.) . .	50.00%	10.00%	40.00%
Sale of Timber and Lands	5.00	-	95.00
Grazing Leases	50.00		50.00
Grazing Permits and Licenses	12.50	37.50	50.00
Receipts from LU Lands	25.00	25.00	50.00

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES

SOURCE	Fiscal Year 1979		Fiscal Year 1978	
	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA
Mineral Leasing	\$74,374,484	\$1,242,218	\$59,700,672	\$3,584,304
In Lieu of Taxes	9,648,386	848,292	9,686,314	676,526
Other Sources	530,759	154	460,689	2,501
TOTAL	\$84,553,629	\$2,040,664	\$69,847,675	\$4,263,331

